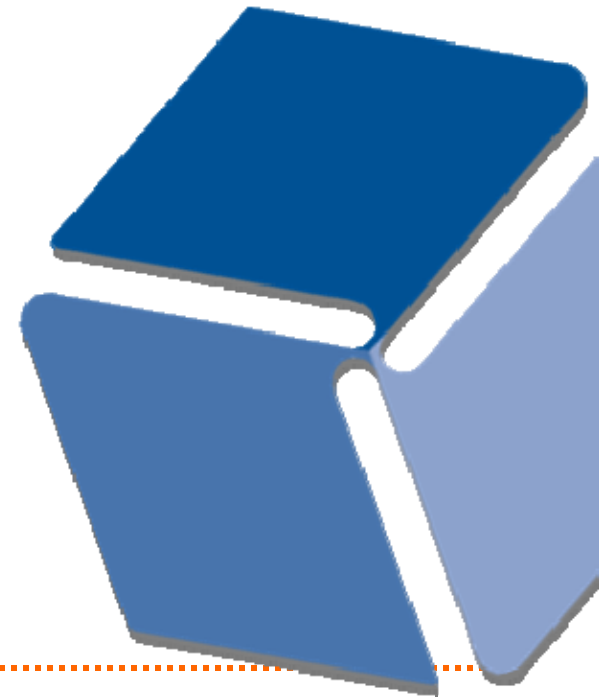


Connecting Higher Education with the Future of Iowa



October 30, 2008
Ames, Iowa



NCHEMS

National Center for Higher Education Management Systems
3035 Center Green Drive, Suite 150
Boulder, Colorado 80301



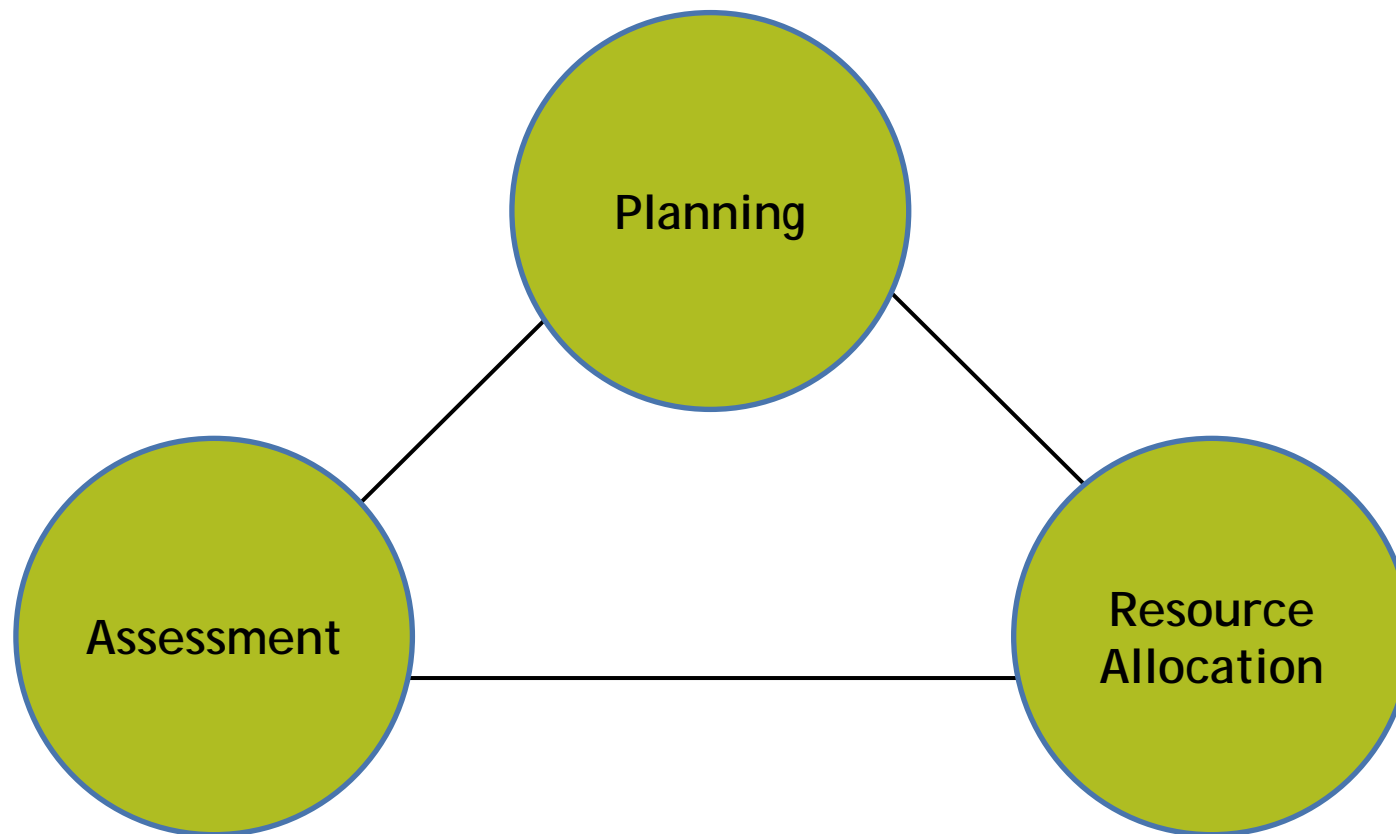
PERSPECTIVES ON PLANNING



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slide 2

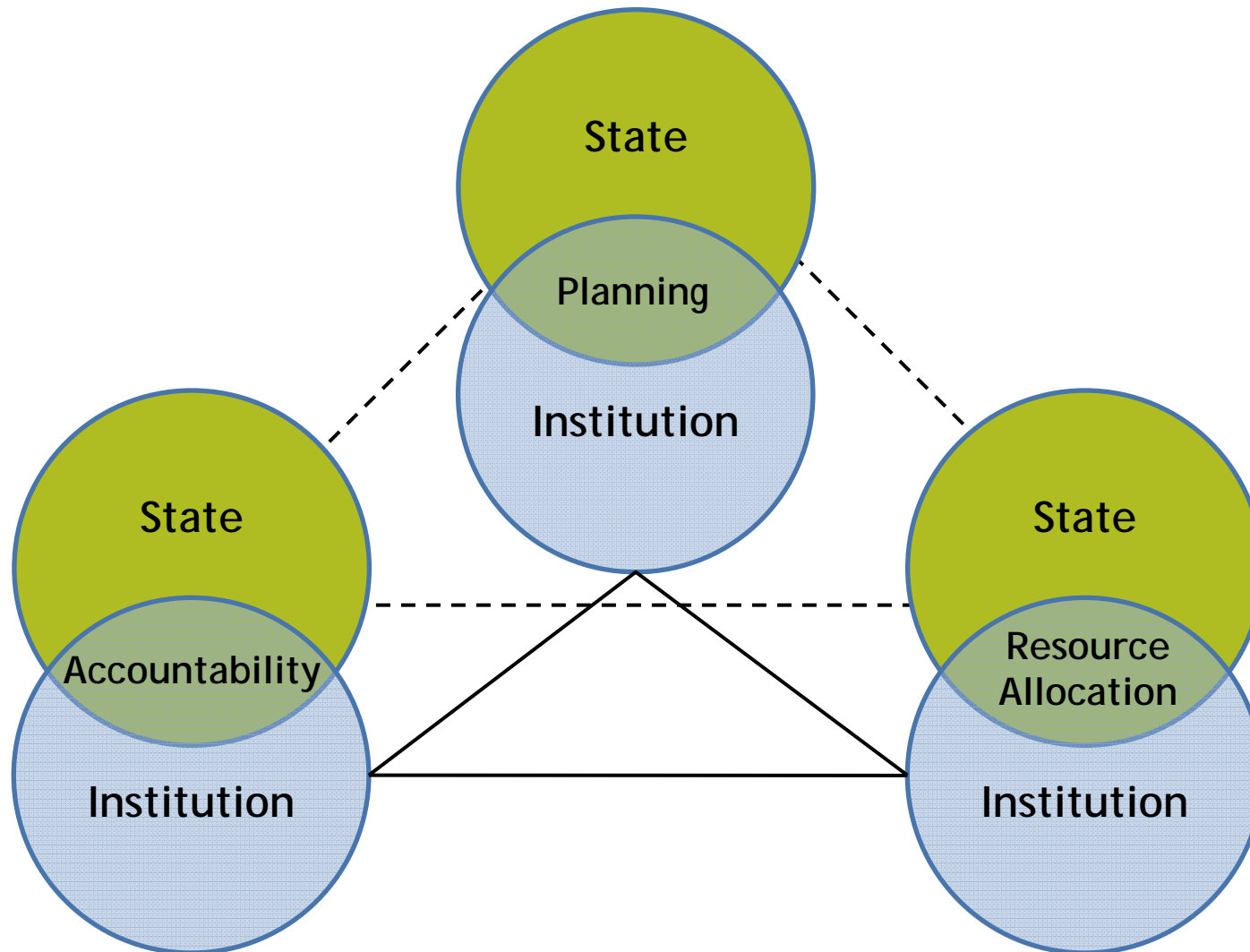
The Management Cycle



Strategic Management - The allocation of resources to programmed activities calculated to achieve a set of goals.



The Management Cycle





Public Agenda

**THE PRIORITY ISSUES FACING THE STATE & ITS
CITIZENS THAT HIGHER EDUCATION IS CALLED
UPON TO ADDRESS.**



The Objective

- Identify 3-5 key issues that the Regents Universities should address in developing their institutional strategic plans.





WHY EDUCATION MATTERS



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slide 7

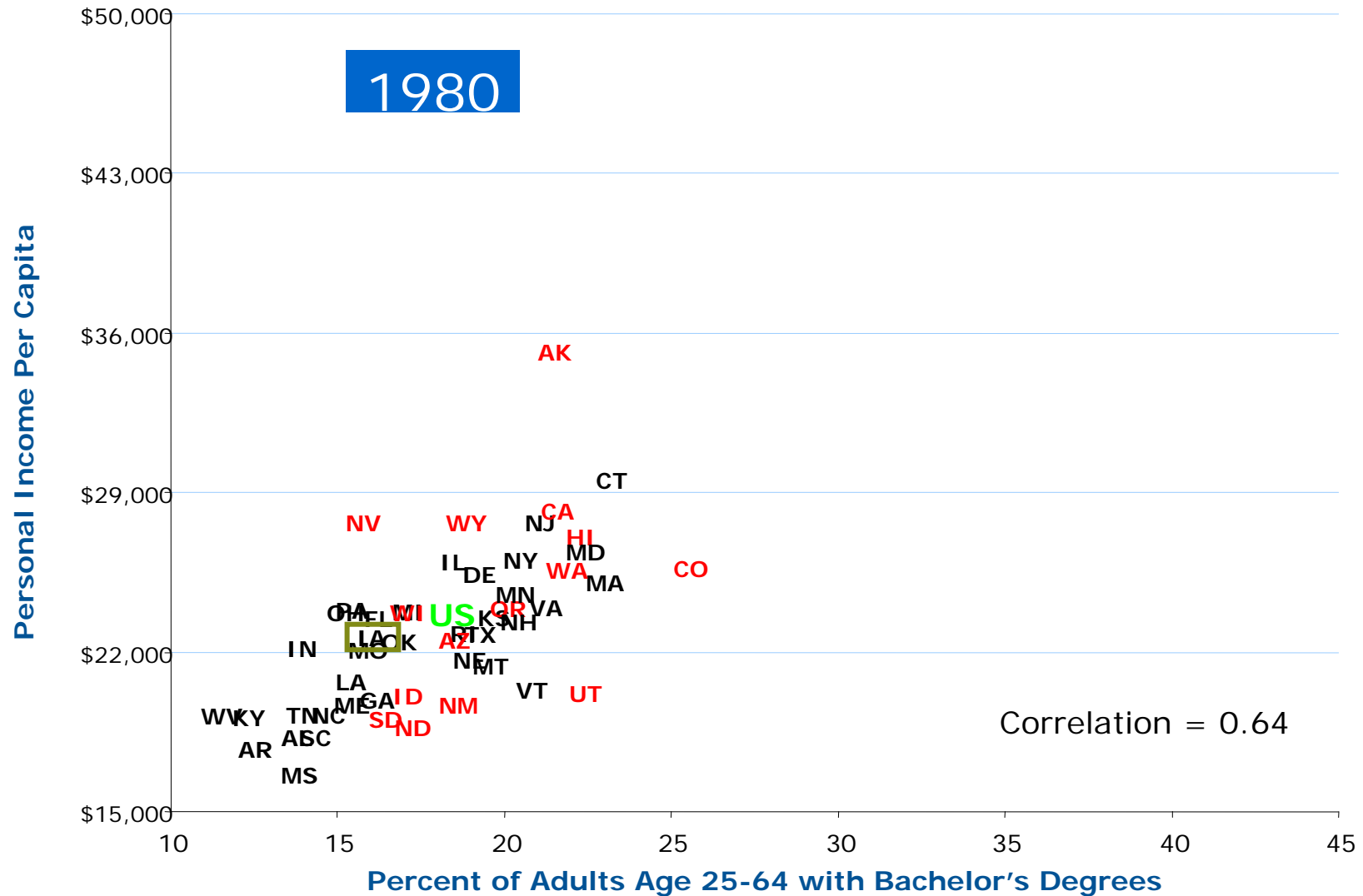
Relationship Between Educational Attainment, Personal Income, and Economic Strength



NCEMS

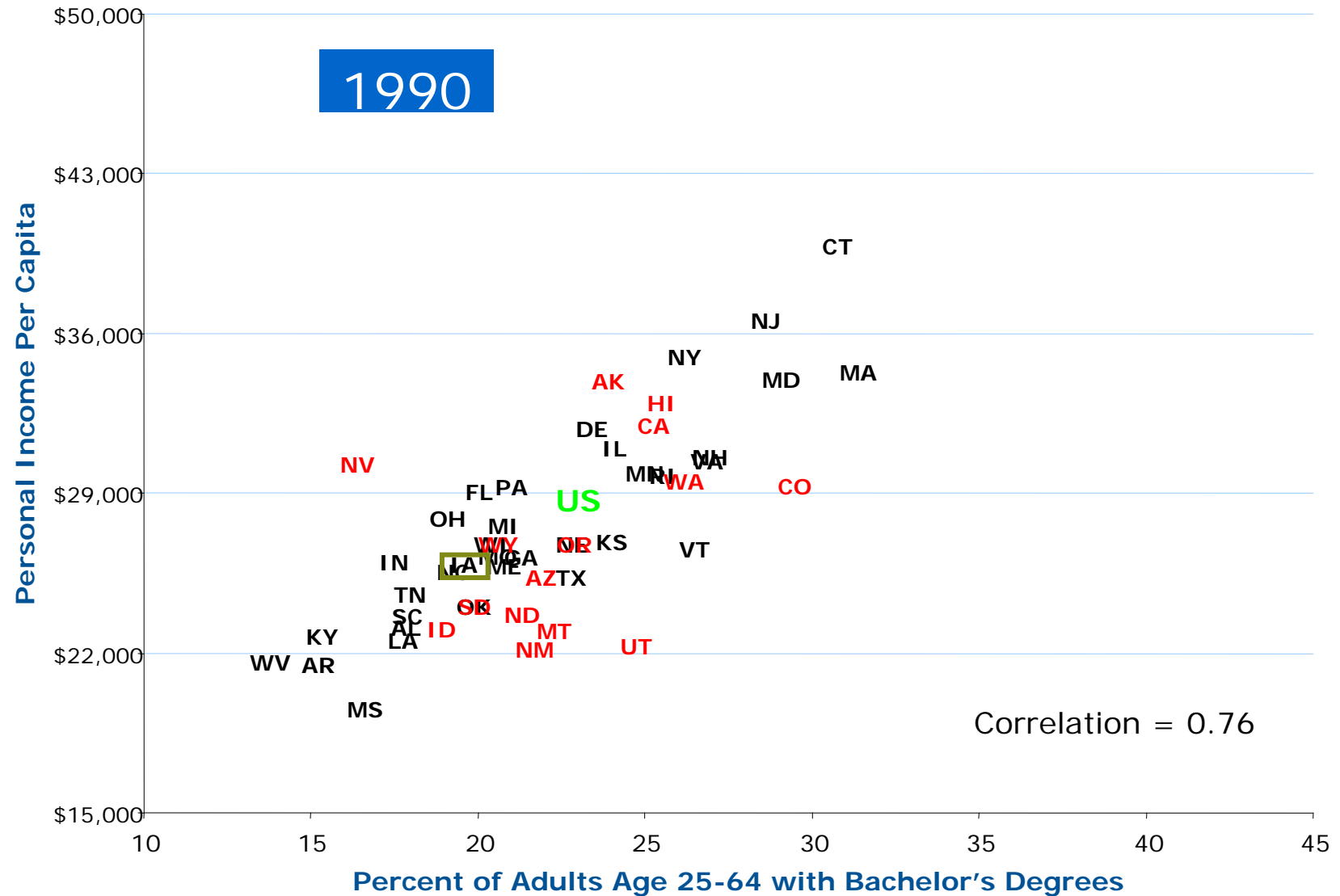
slide 8

Educational Attainment and Income

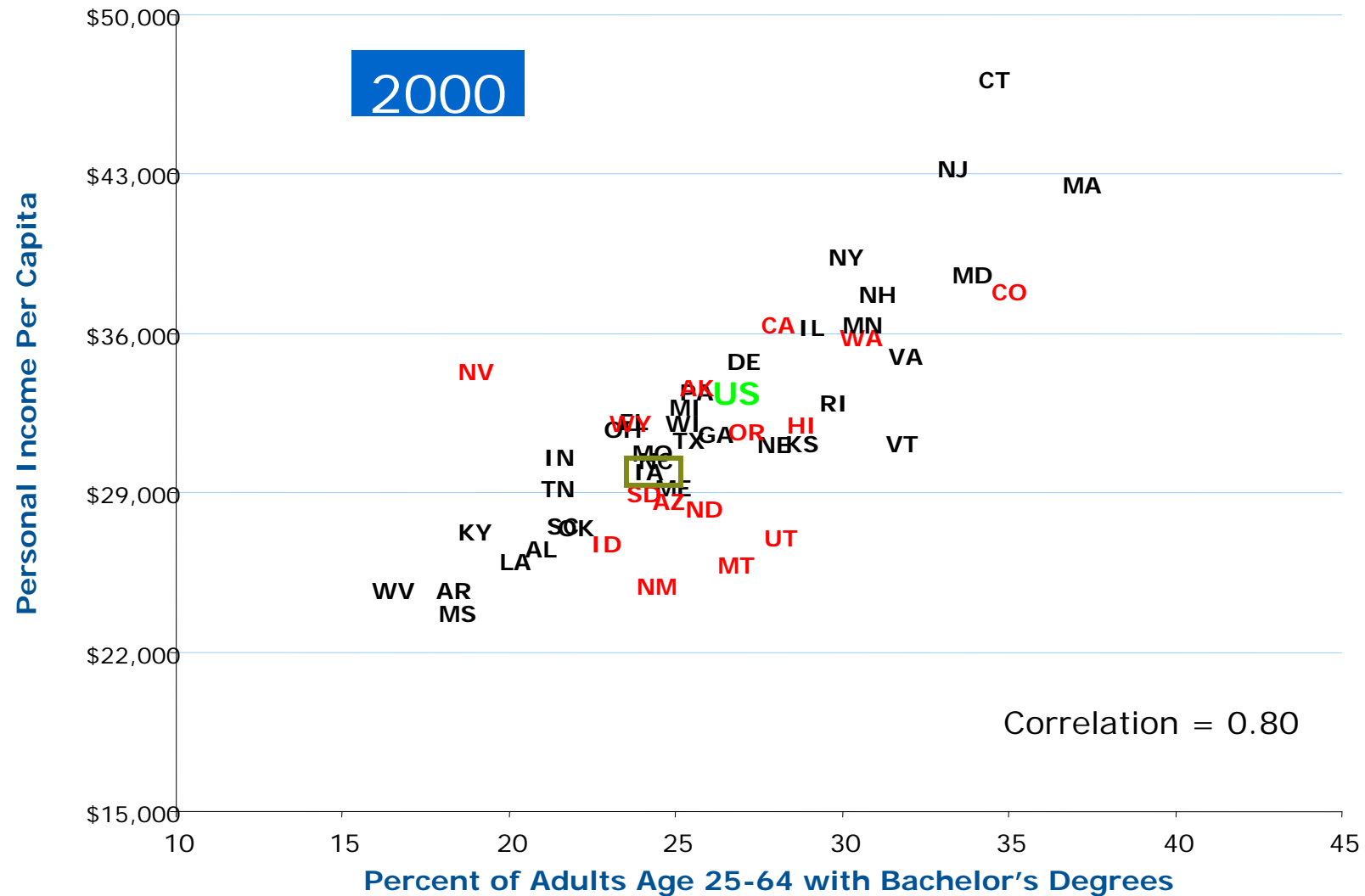


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census' and American Community Survey

Educational Attainment and Income

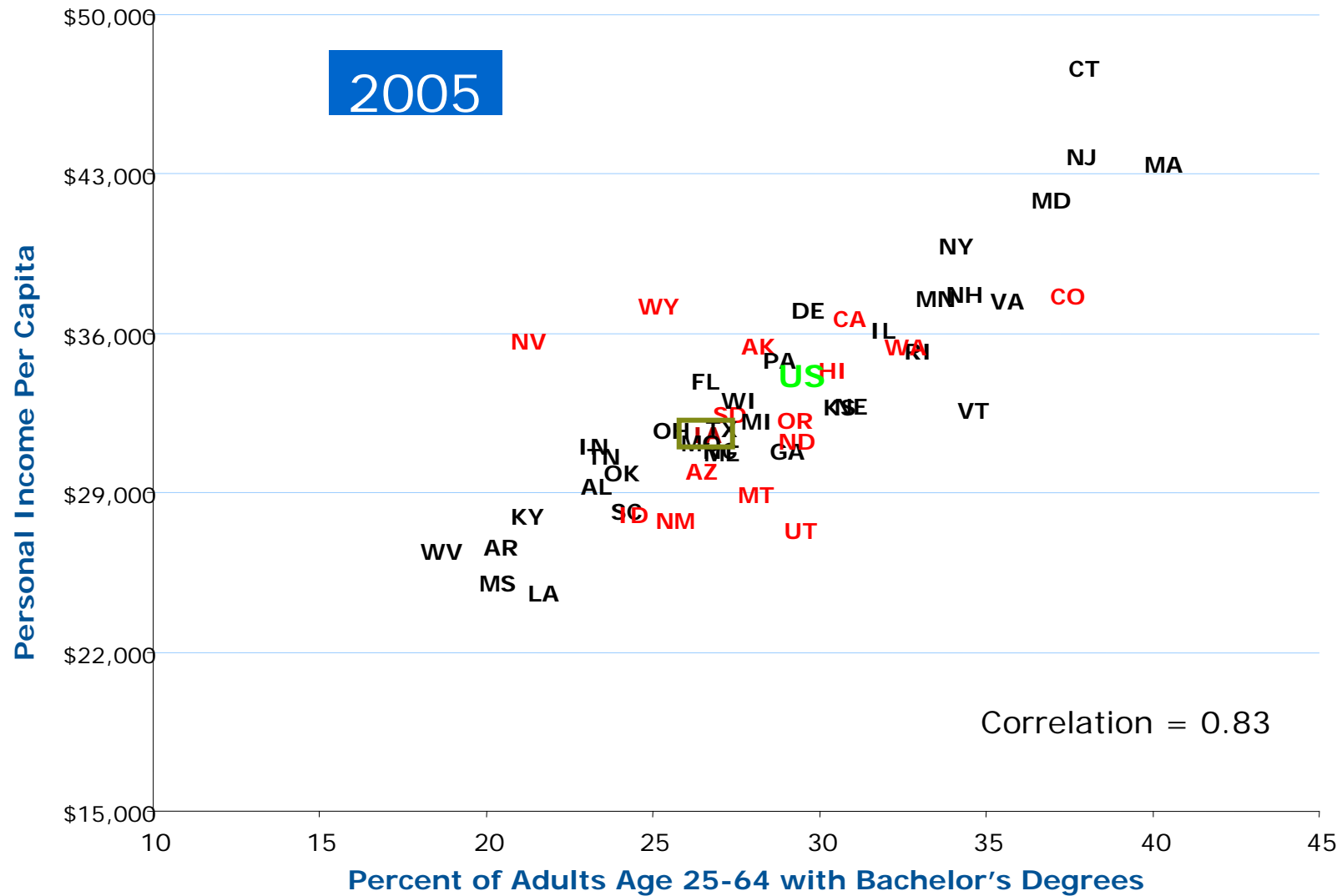


Educational Attainment and Income



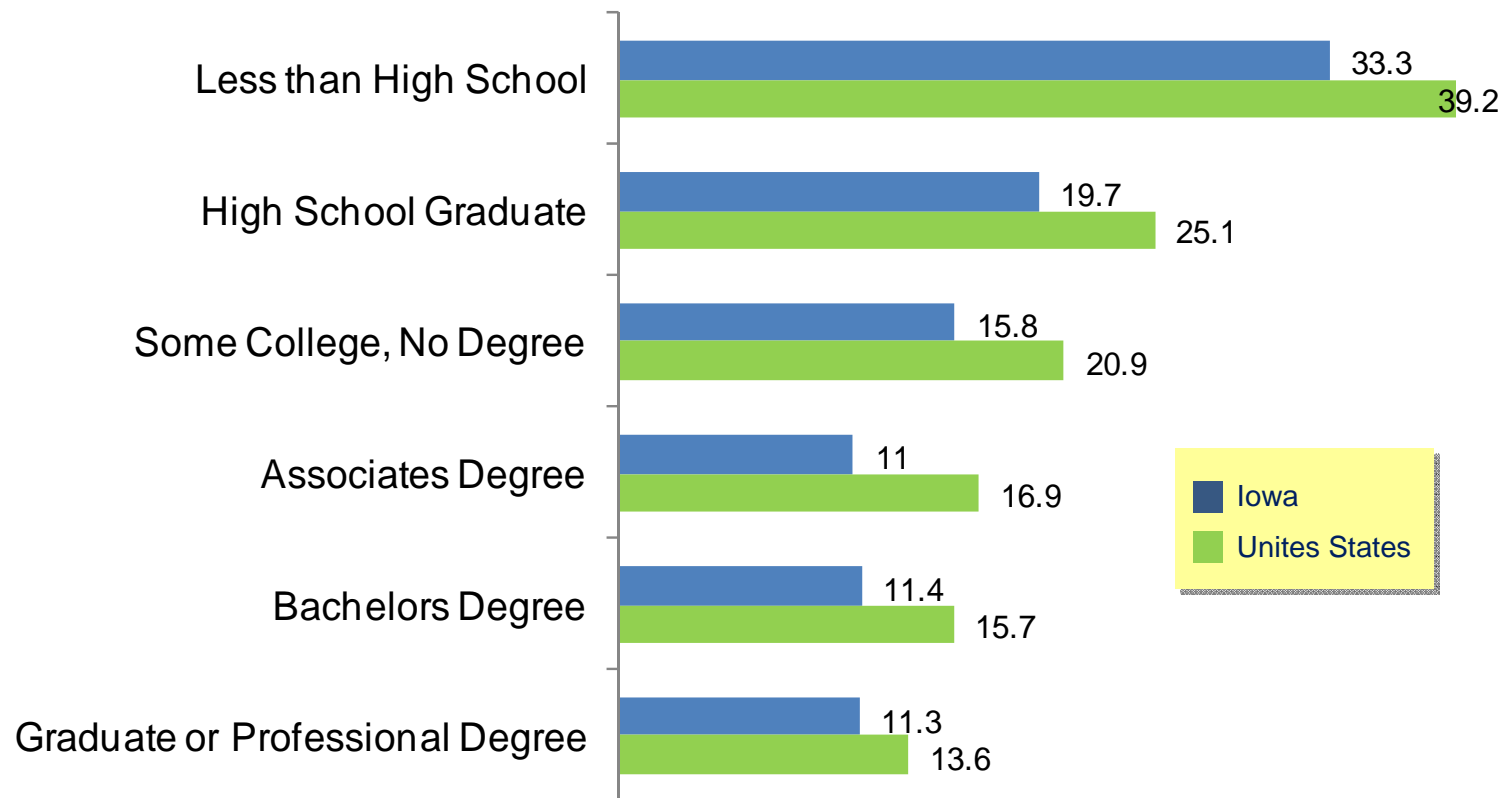
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census' and American Community Survey

Educational Attainment and Income

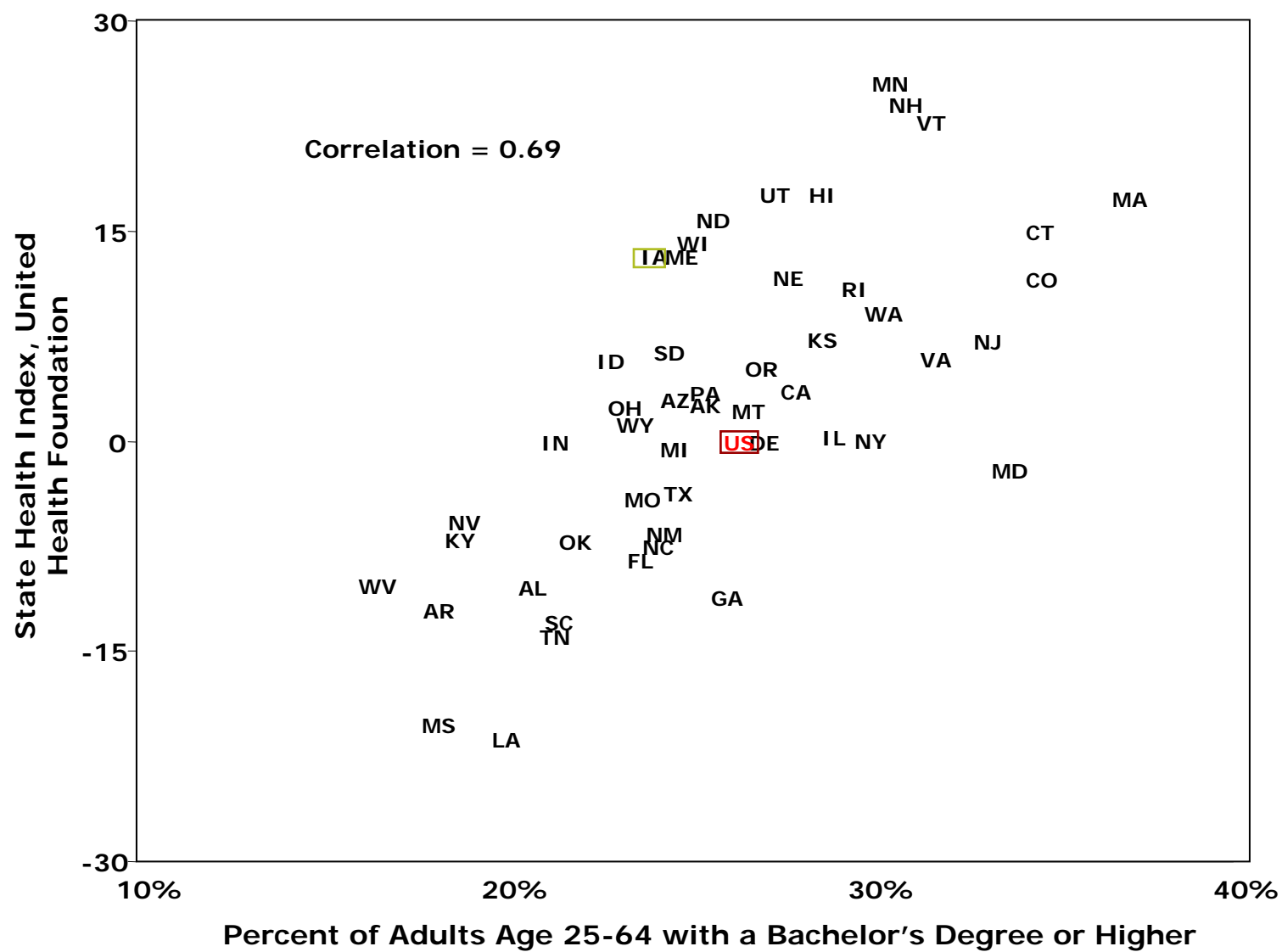


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census' and American Community Survey

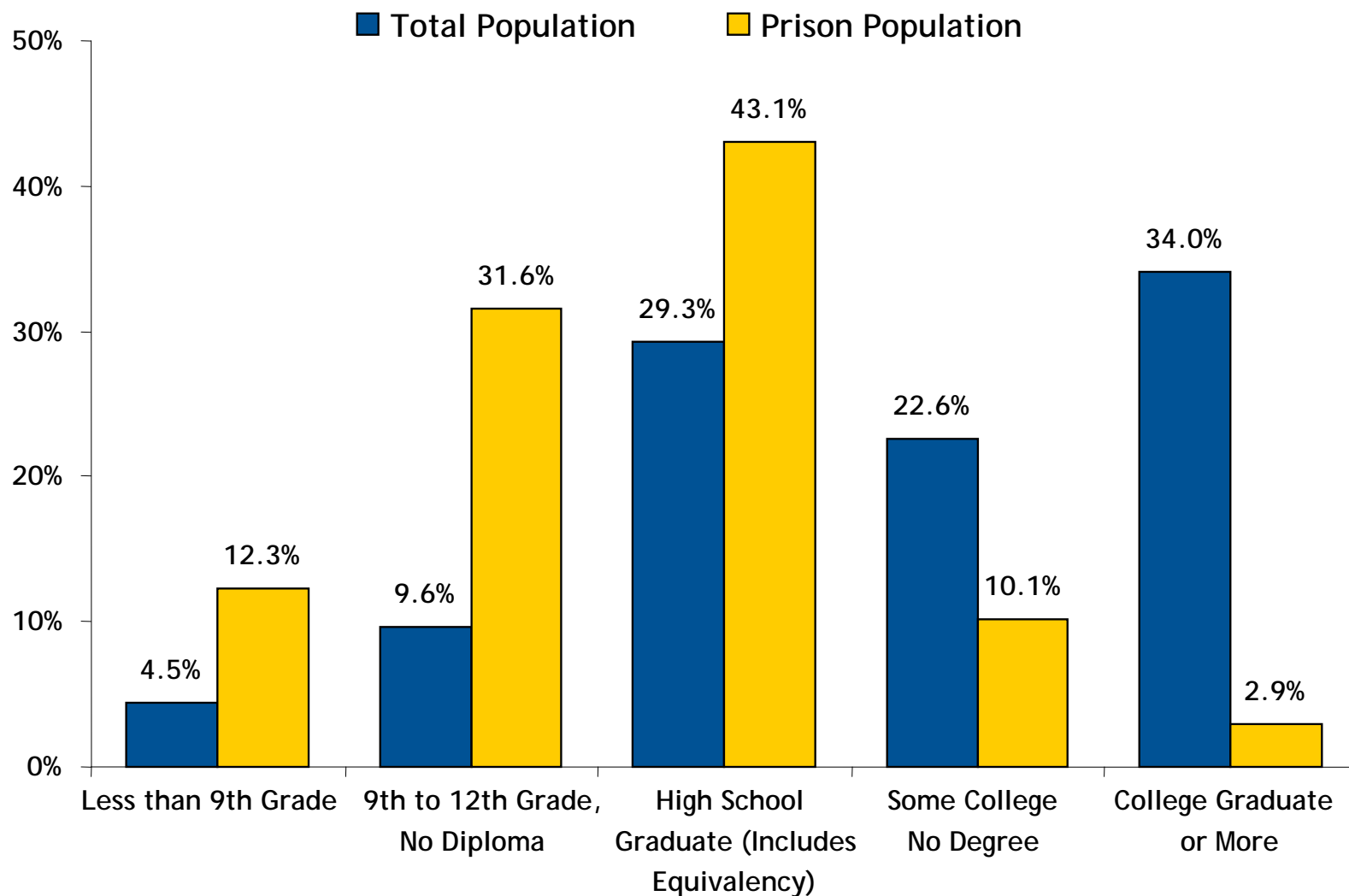
Percent of Civilians Age 25-64 Not in the Workforce, 2006 listed by Education Attainment



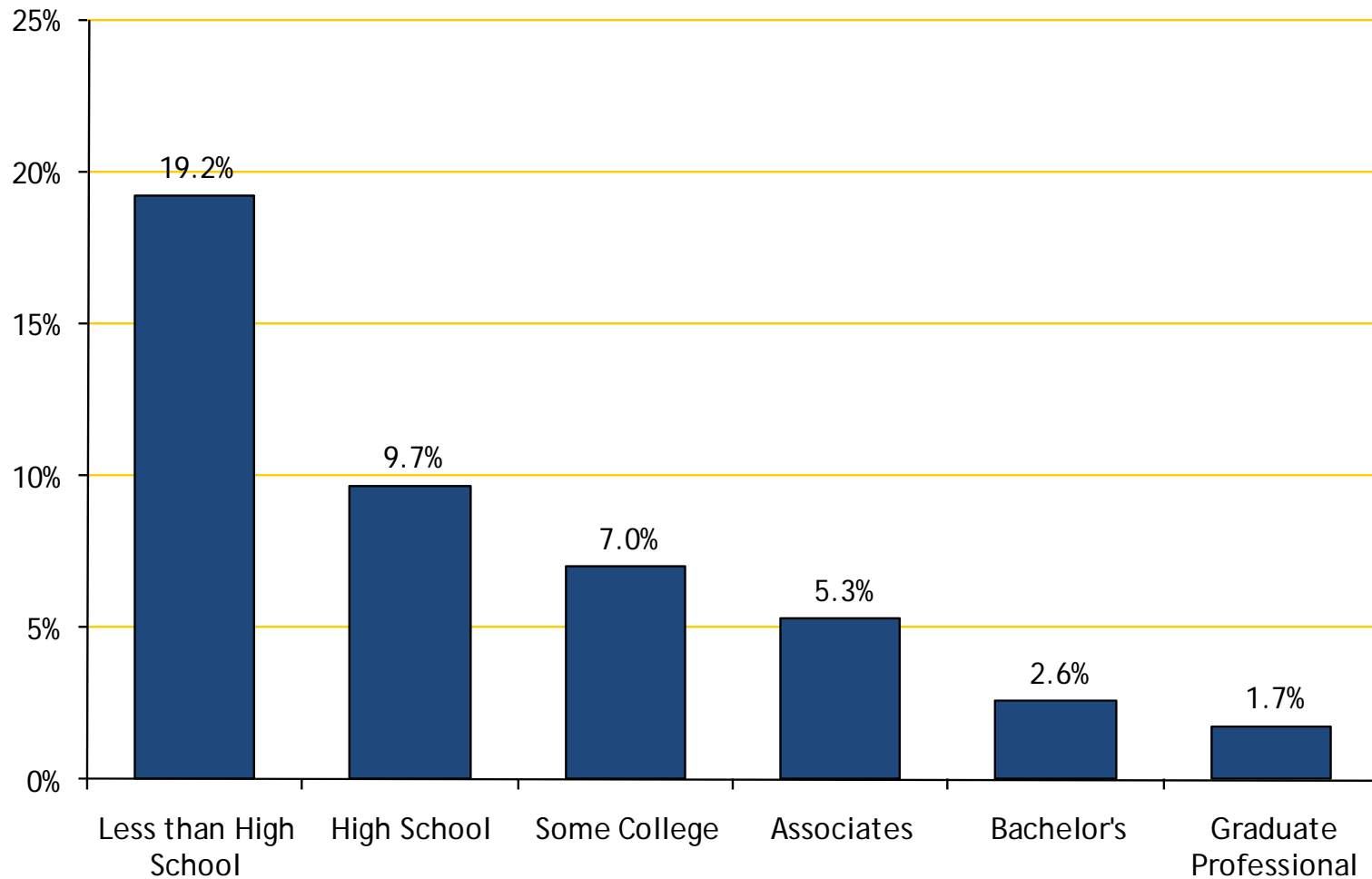
Relationship Between Educational Attainment and Health



Educational Attainment of 18 to 64 Year Olds – Total U.S. Population vs. the Prison Population



Percentage of Adults 18 to 64 Receiving Medicaid by Level of Education (2005 to 2007)





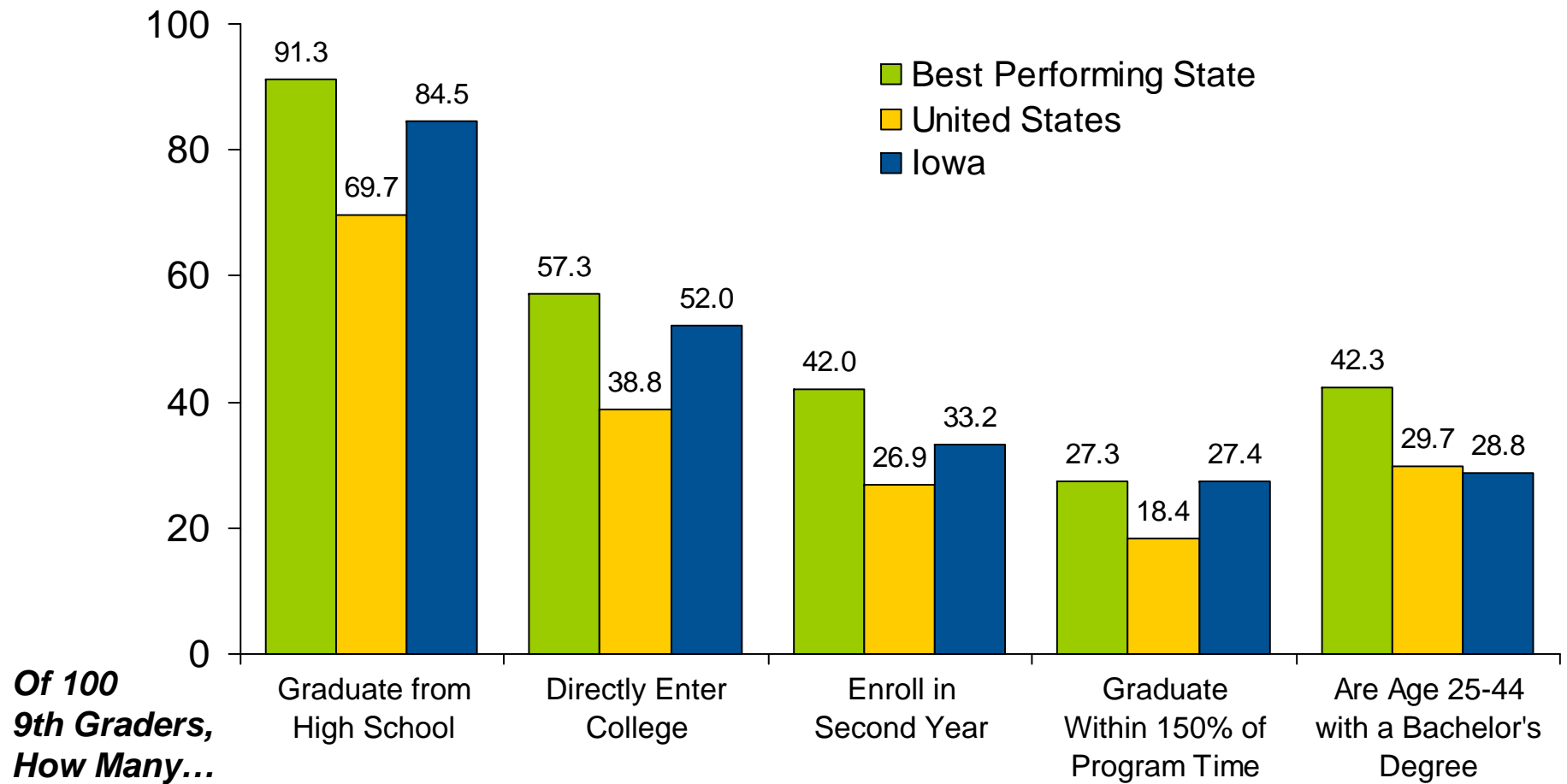
EDUCATION AN IOWA SUCCESS STORY



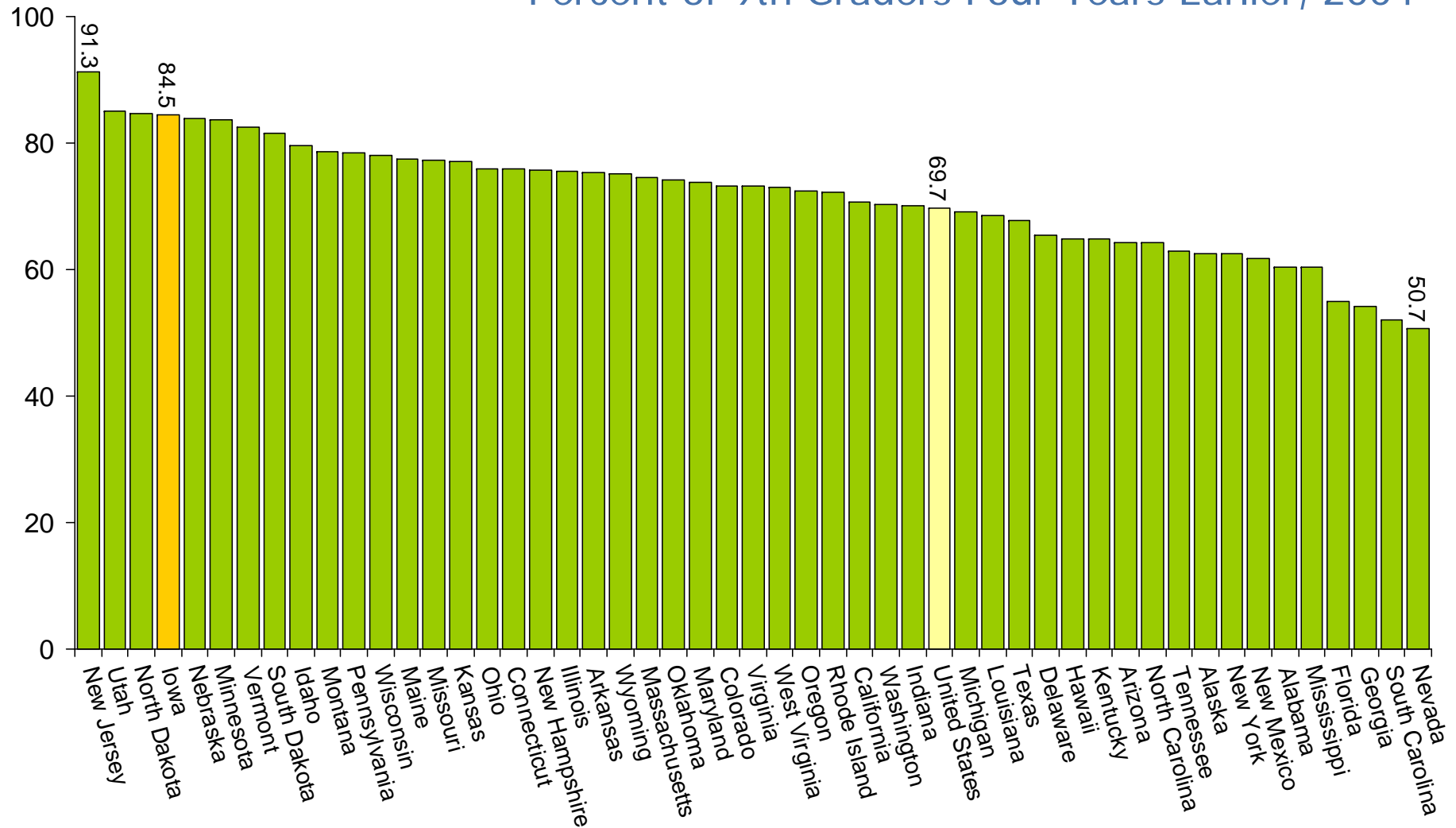
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slide 17

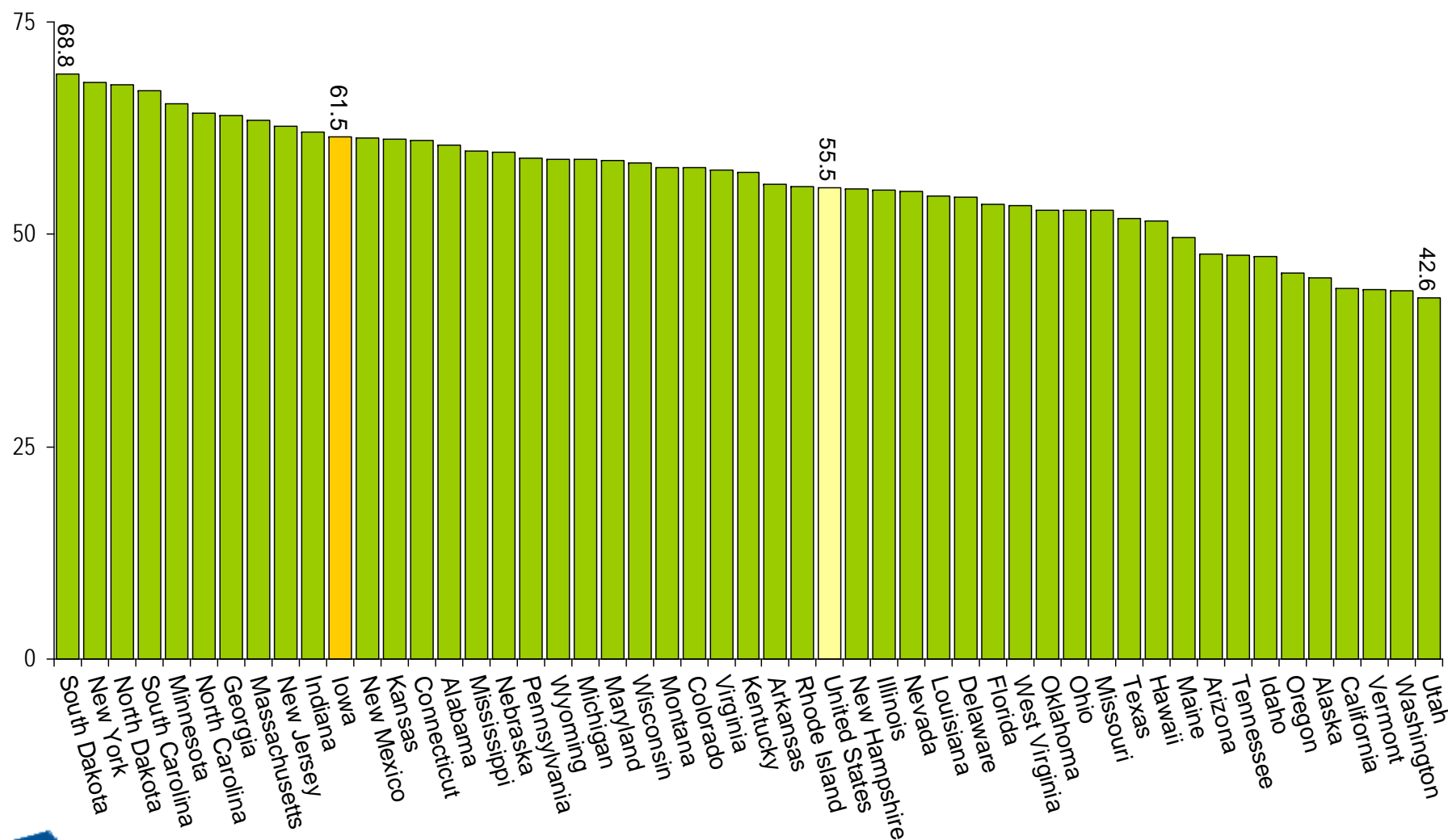
Student Pipeline, 2004



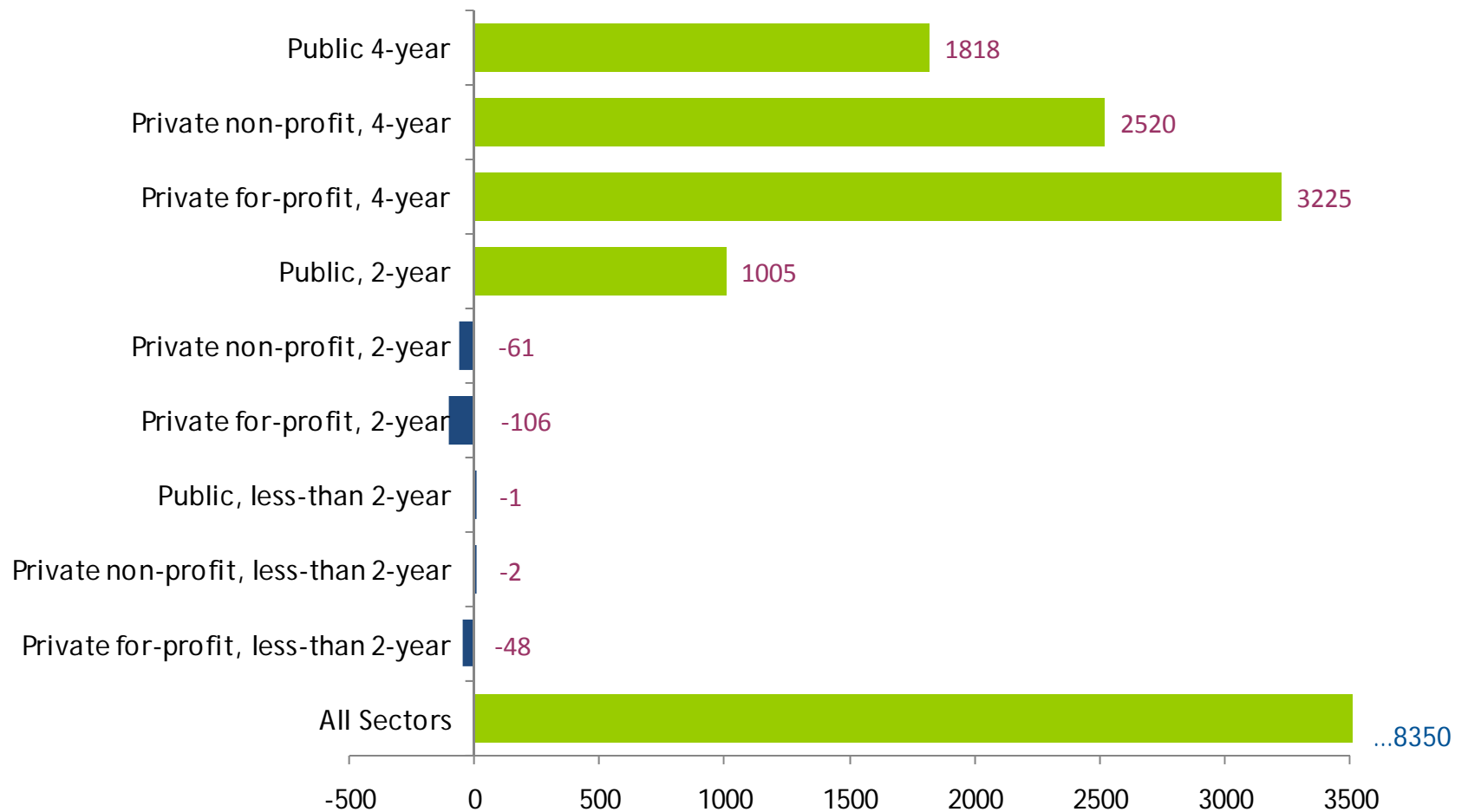
High School Graduation Rates - Public High School Graduates as a Percent of 9th Graders Four Years Earlier, 2004



College-Going Rates—First-Time Freshmen Directly Out of High School as a Percent of Recent High School Graduates, 2004



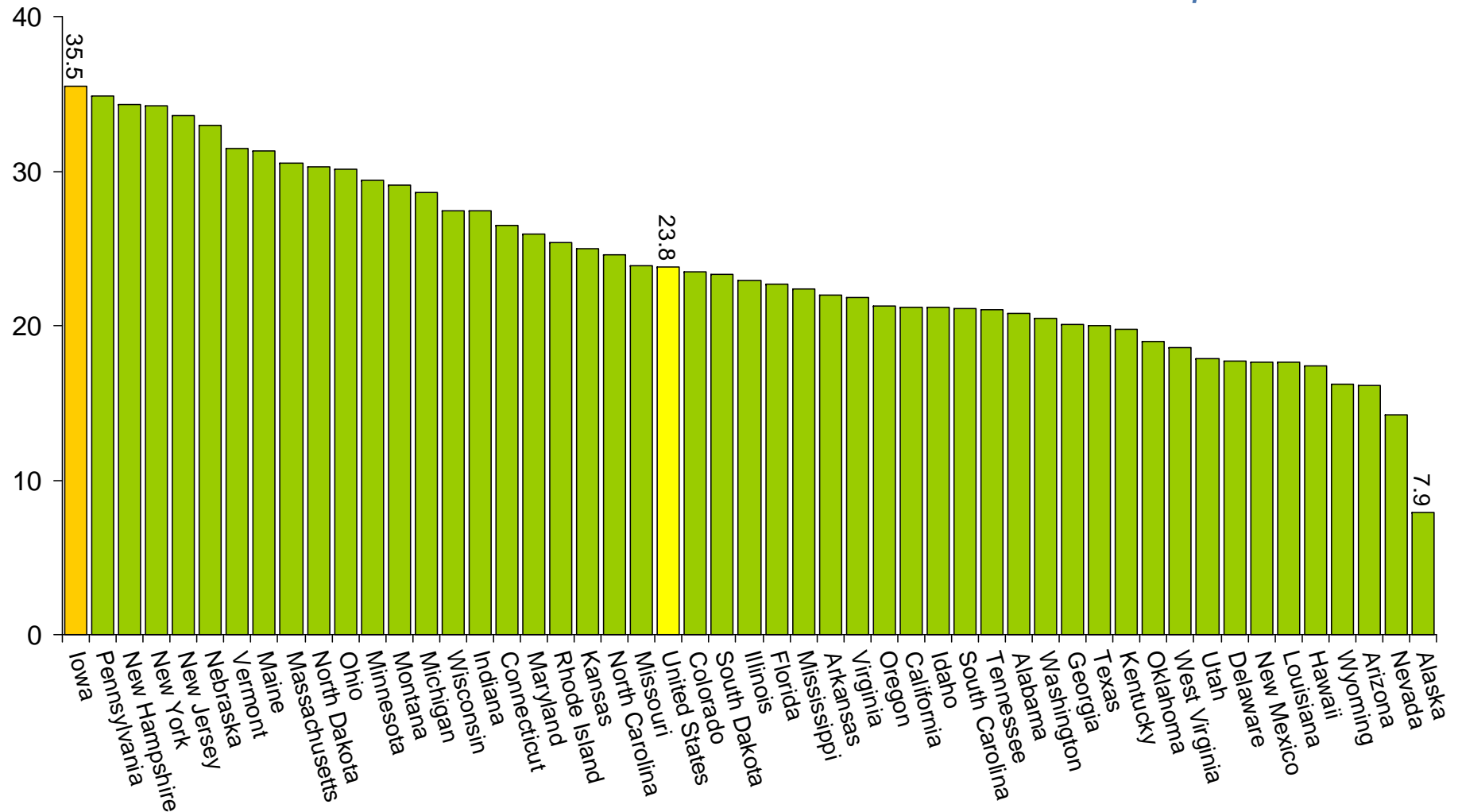
Iowa Net Migration of First-time College Students by Sector (Fall 2006)



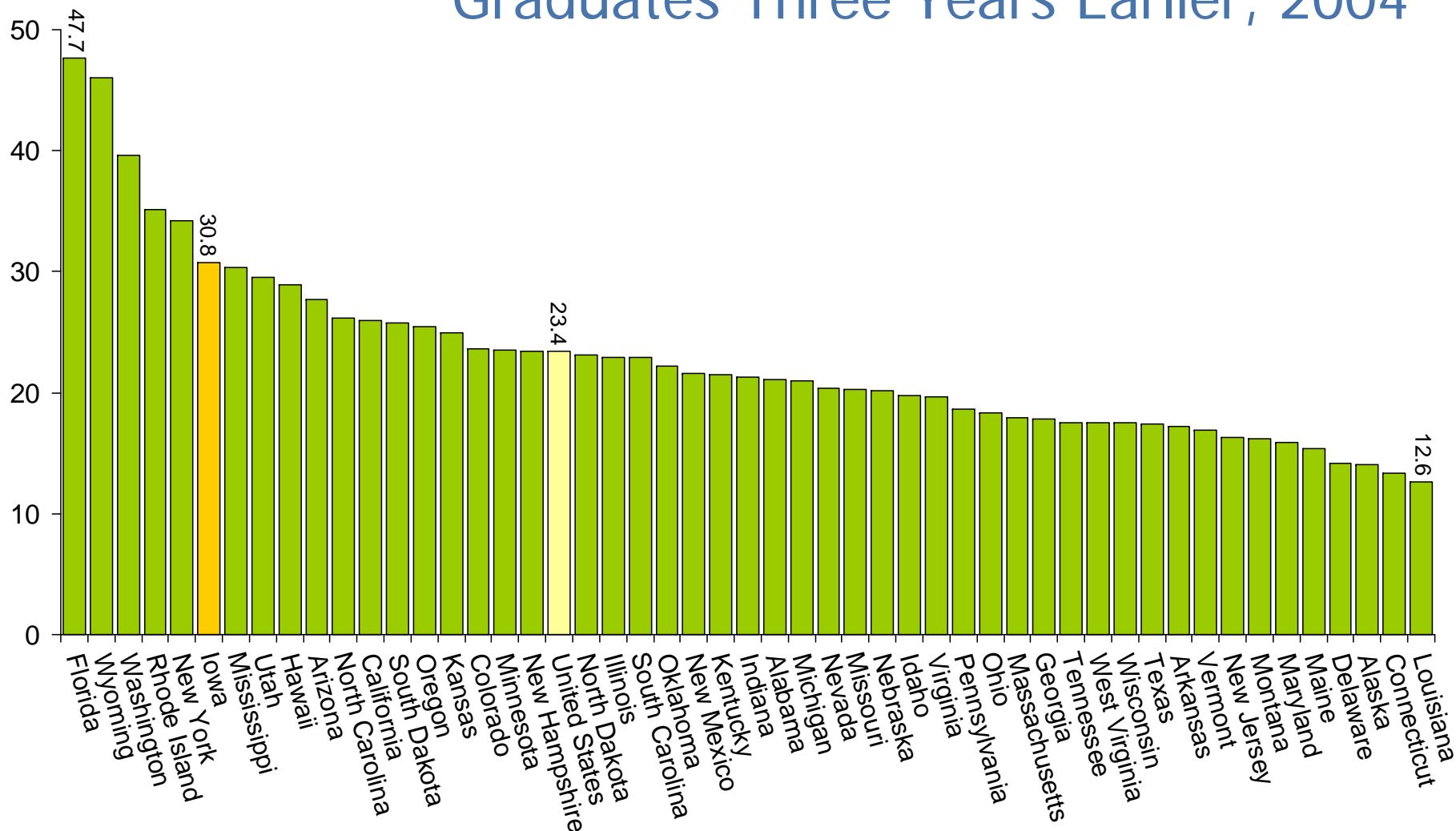
Top Out-of-State Institutions Iowa Residents Attend, Fall 2006

Institution	State	First-Time Freshman
Northwest Missouri State University	MO	139
South Dakota State University	SD	120
Creighton University	NE	113
University of South Dakota	SD	107
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	NE	83
University of Wisconsin-Platteville	WI	70
Wayne State College	NE	68
University of Phoenix-Online Campus	AZ	67
American Intercontinental University Online	IL	61
Southeast Technical Institute	SD	54
Metropolitan Community College Area	NE	53
Truman State University	MO	52
Wyo Tech	WY	51
University of Nebraska at Omaha	NE	50
Western International University	AZ	49
Minnesota State University-Mankato	MN	46
Augustana College	SD	44
Augustana College	IL	34
St. Olaf College	MN	33
Western Illinois University	IL	32
University of Missouri-Columbia	MO	29
University of St Thomas	MN	28
University of Sioux Falls	SD	28
University of Kansas Main Campus	KS	27
Northwestern College	MN	27
Marquette University	WI	27
Black Hawk College	IL	26
Dana College	NE	26
Hamilton College-Omaha Campus	NE	25
Colorado Technical University Online	CO	25

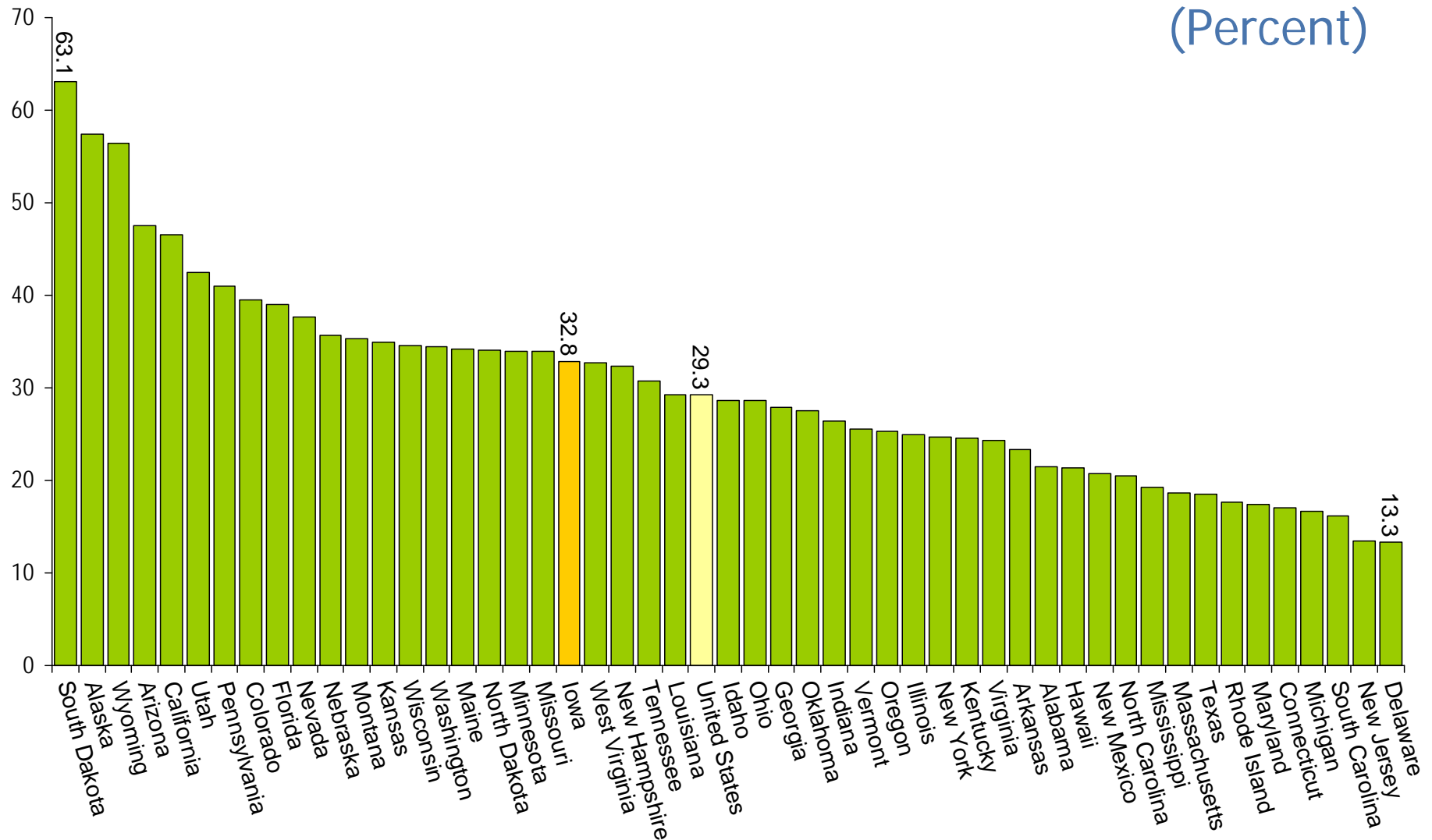
College Participation Rates by State for Students from Low-Income Families, 2006



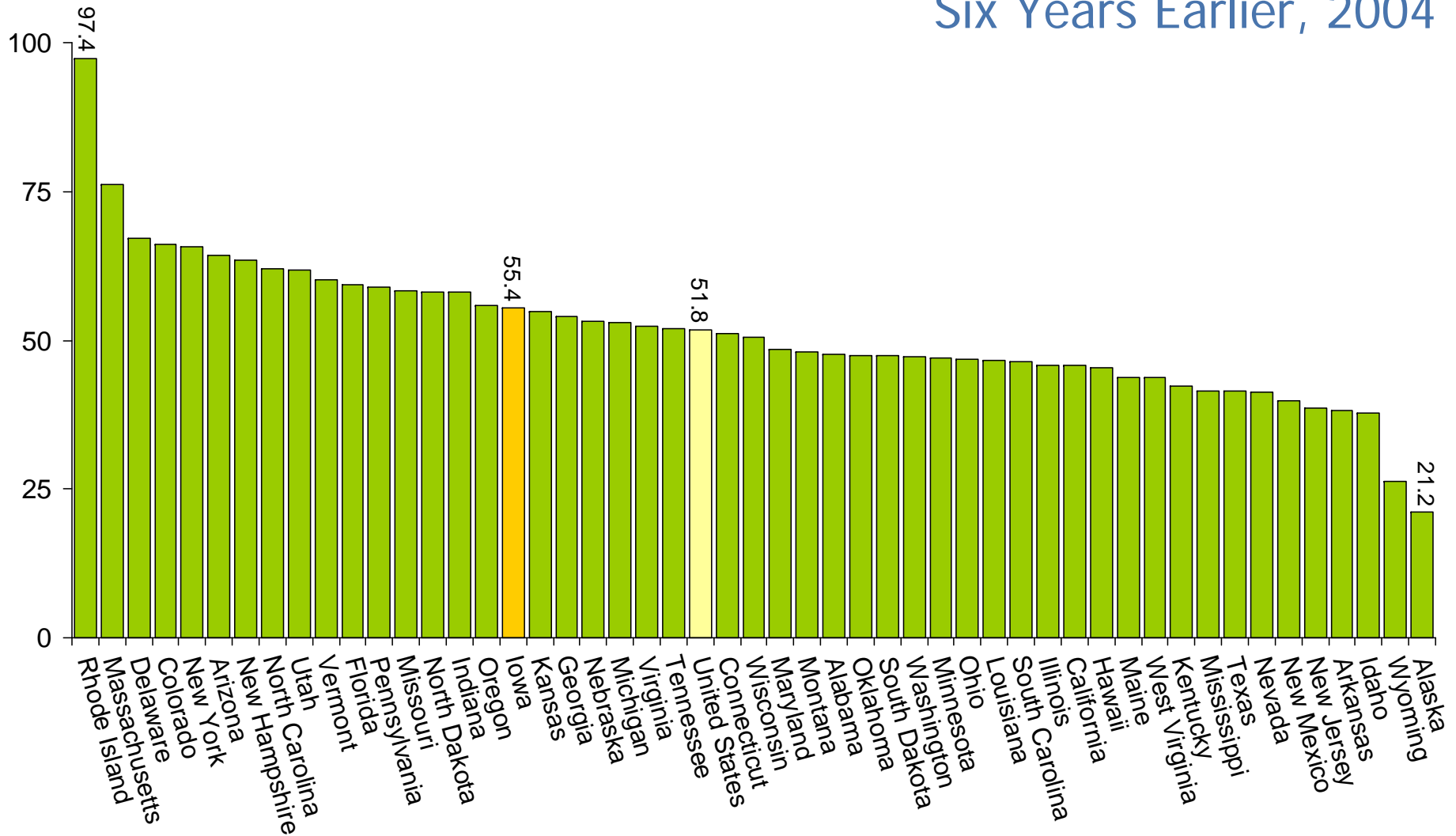
Associate Degrees Awarded per 100 High School Graduates Three Years Earlier, 2004



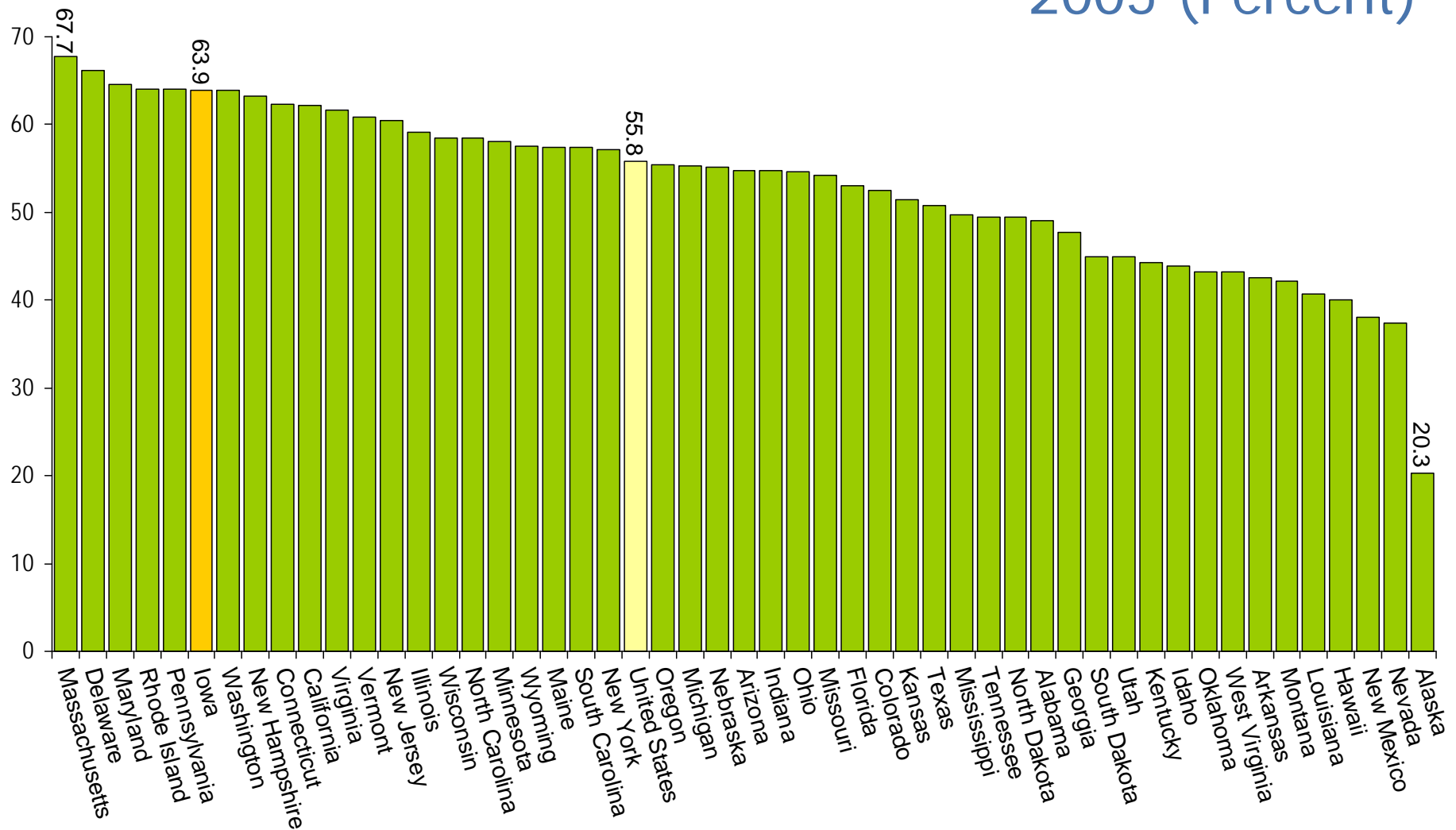
Three-Year Graduation Rates at Two-Year Colleges, 2005 (Percent)



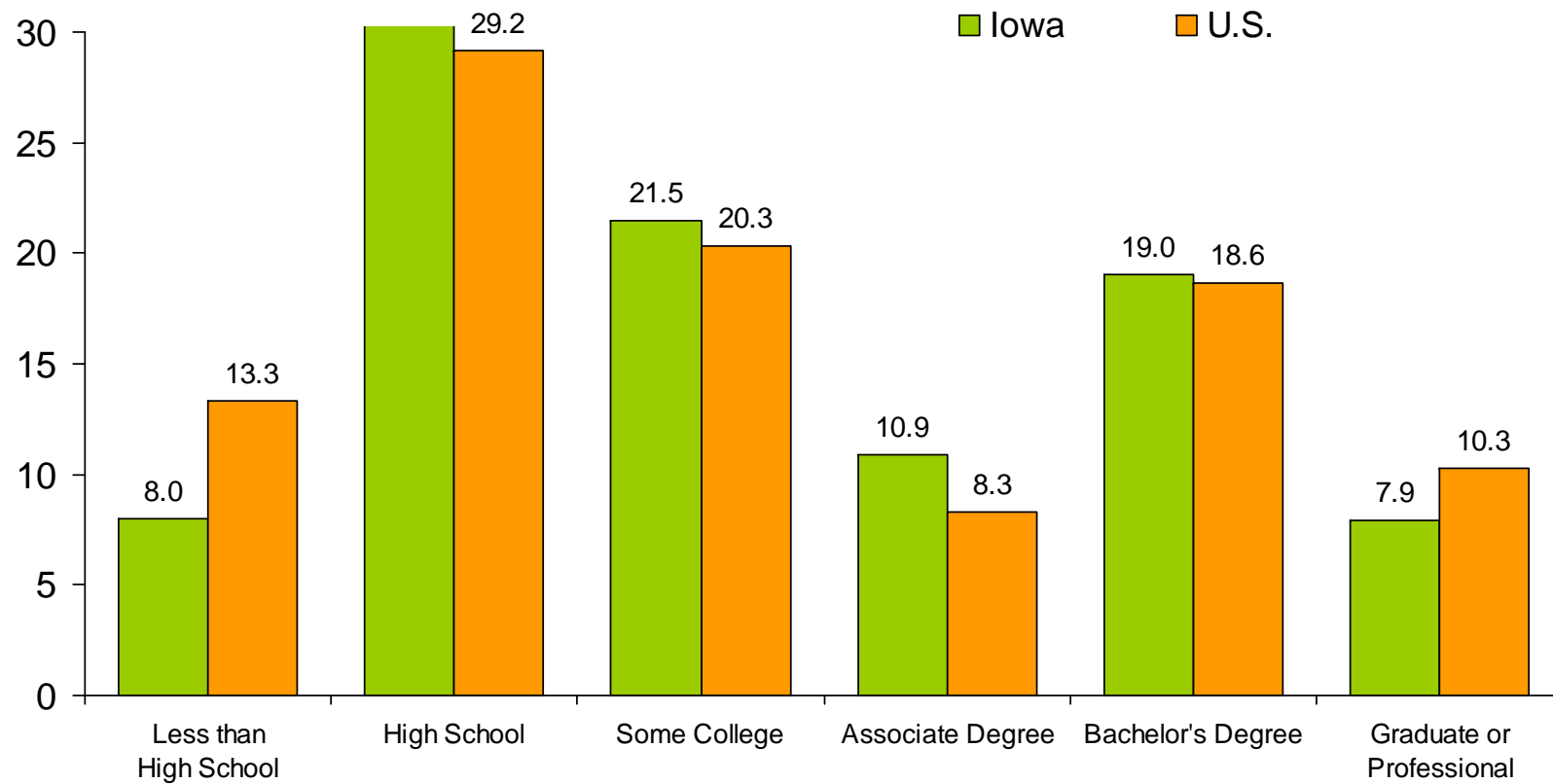
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded per 100 High School Graduates Six Years Earlier, 2004



Six-Year Graduation Rates at Four-Year Colleges, 2005 (Percent)

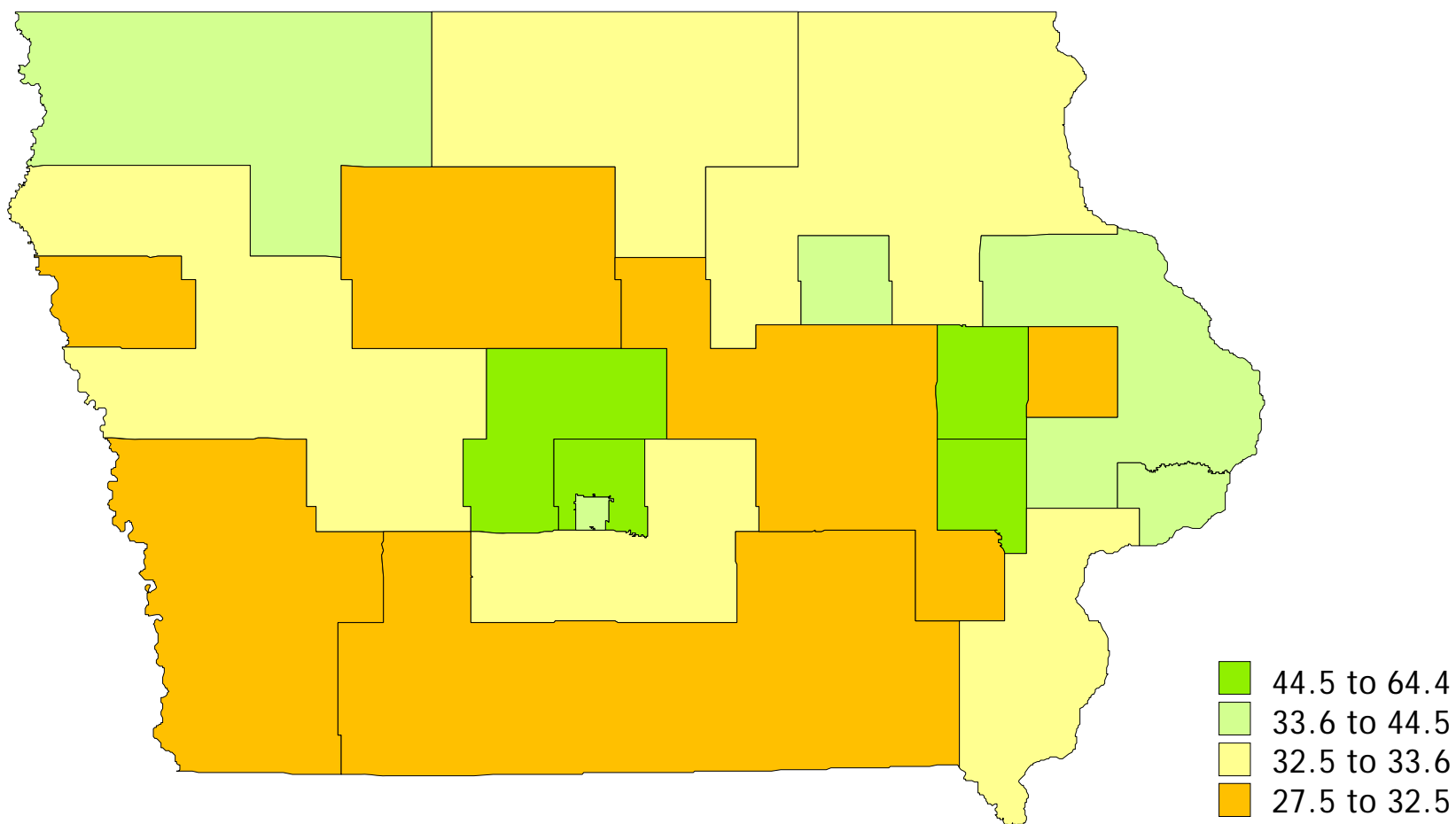


Educational Attainment of Population Age 25-64, 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 ACS Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS)

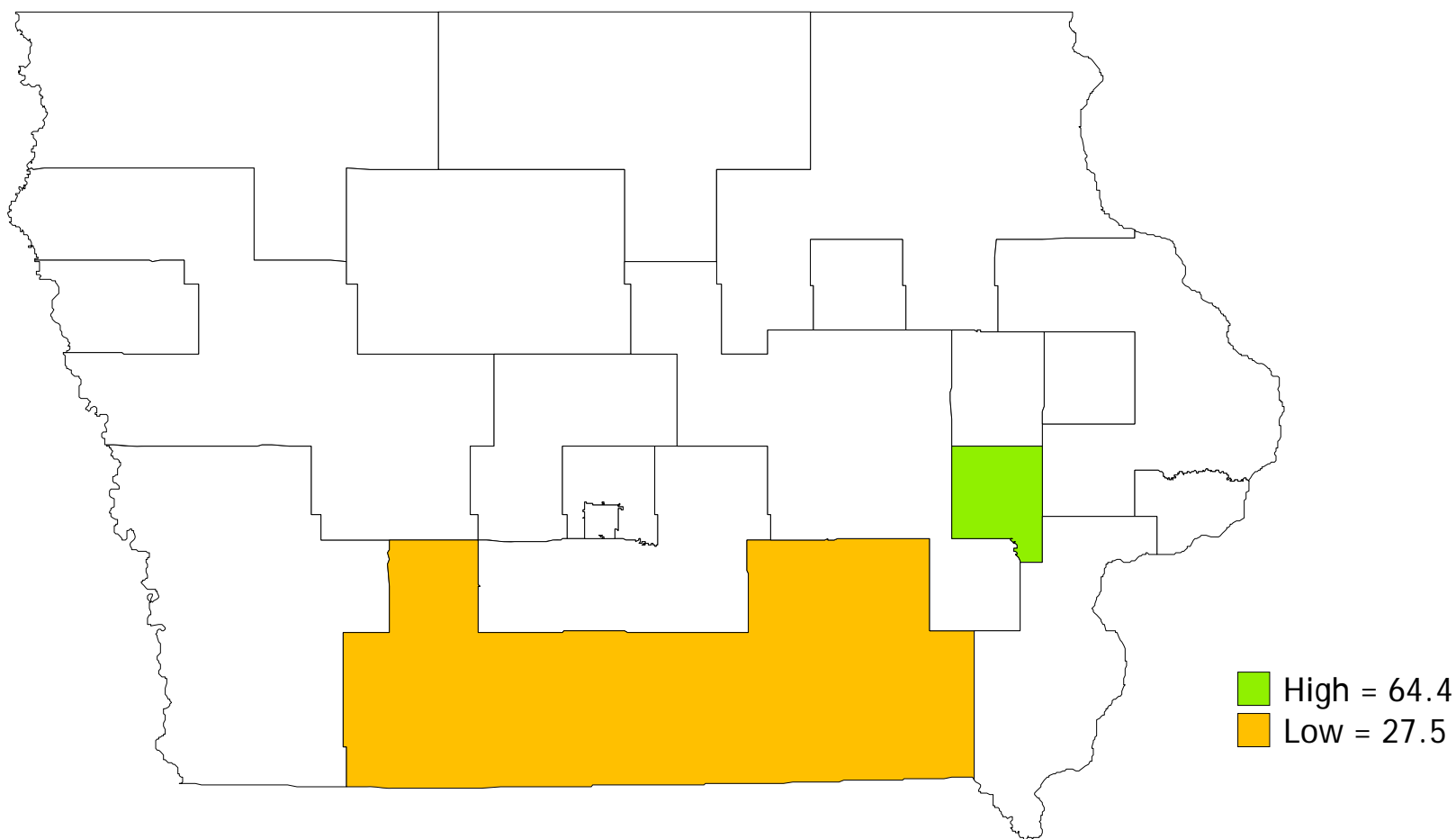
Percent of Population Age 25-64 with an Associate Degree or Higher, 2006 - PUMAs



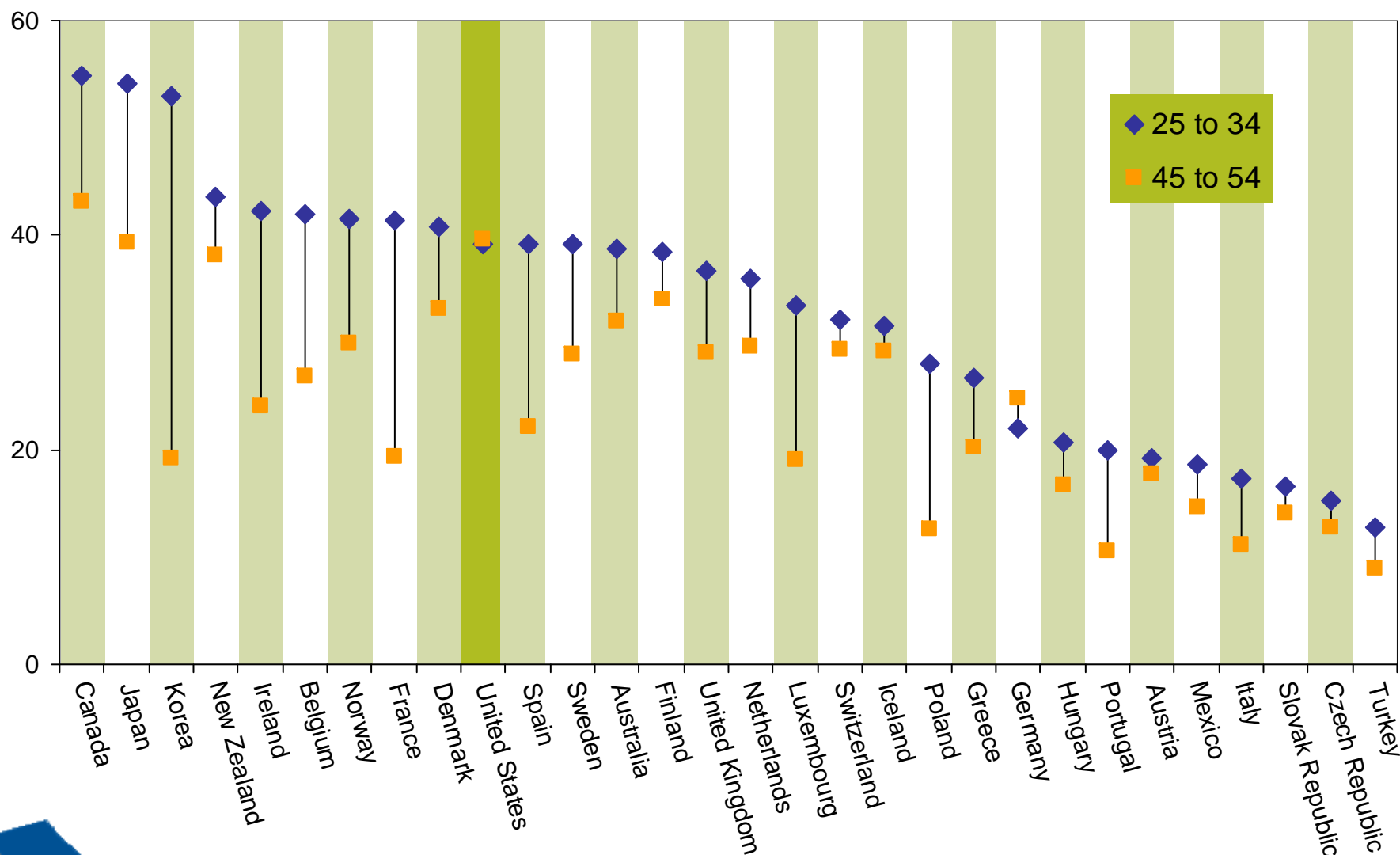
Iowa = 37.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

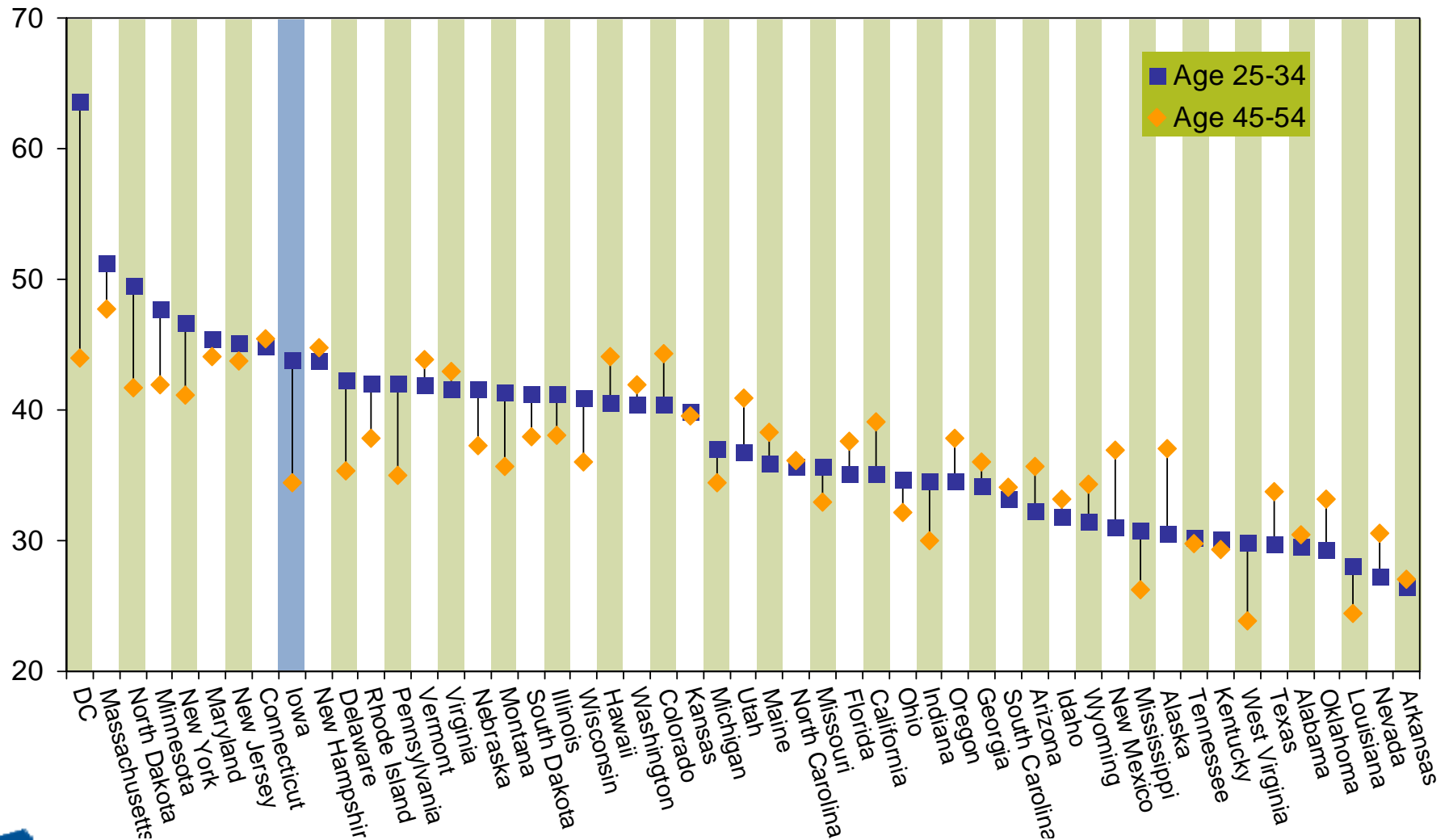
Percent of Population Age 25-64 with an Associate Degree or Higher, 2006 – High and Low PUMAs



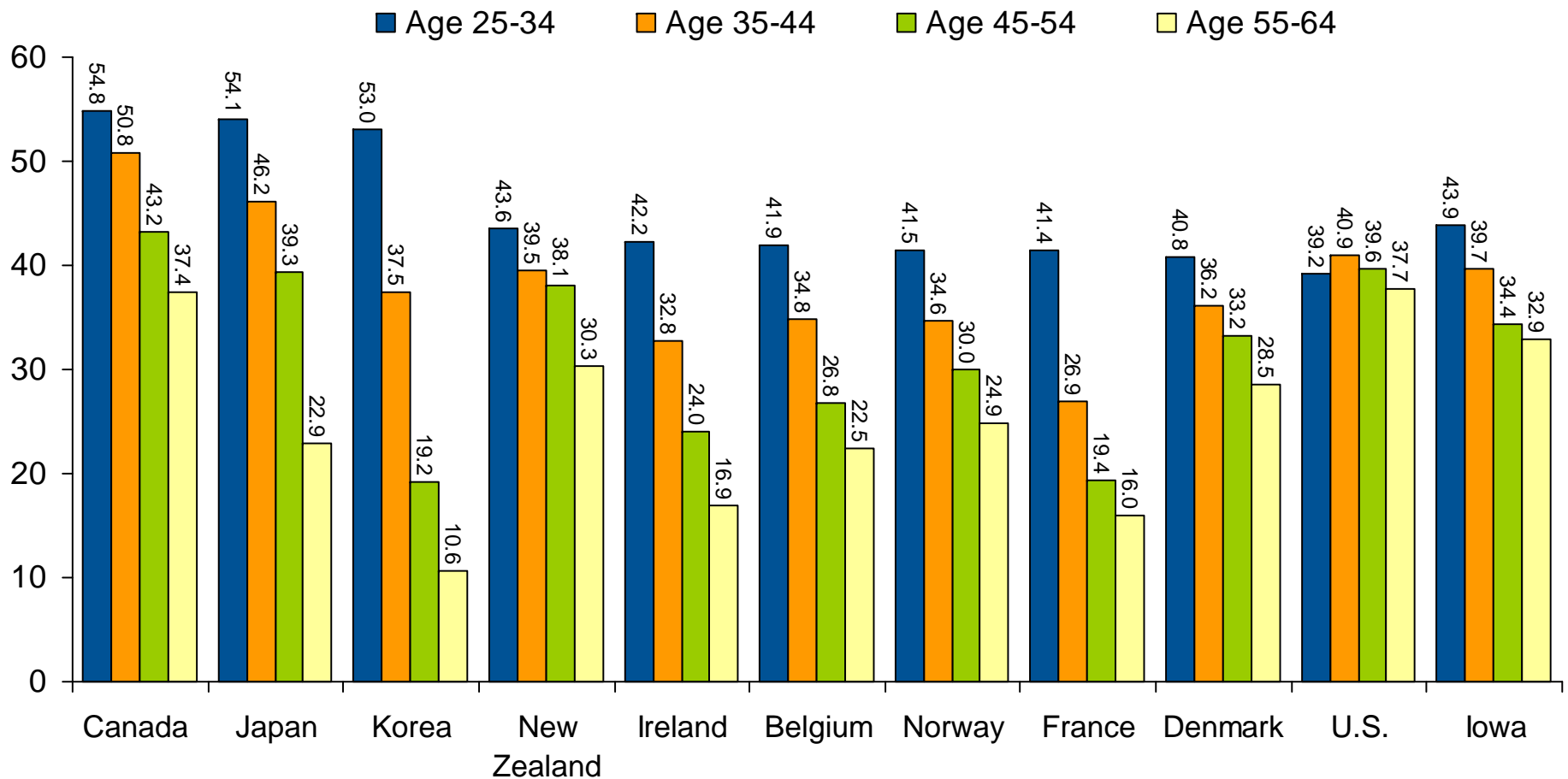
Differences in College Attainment (Associate & Higher) Between Younger & Older Adults—U.S. & OECD Countries, 2006



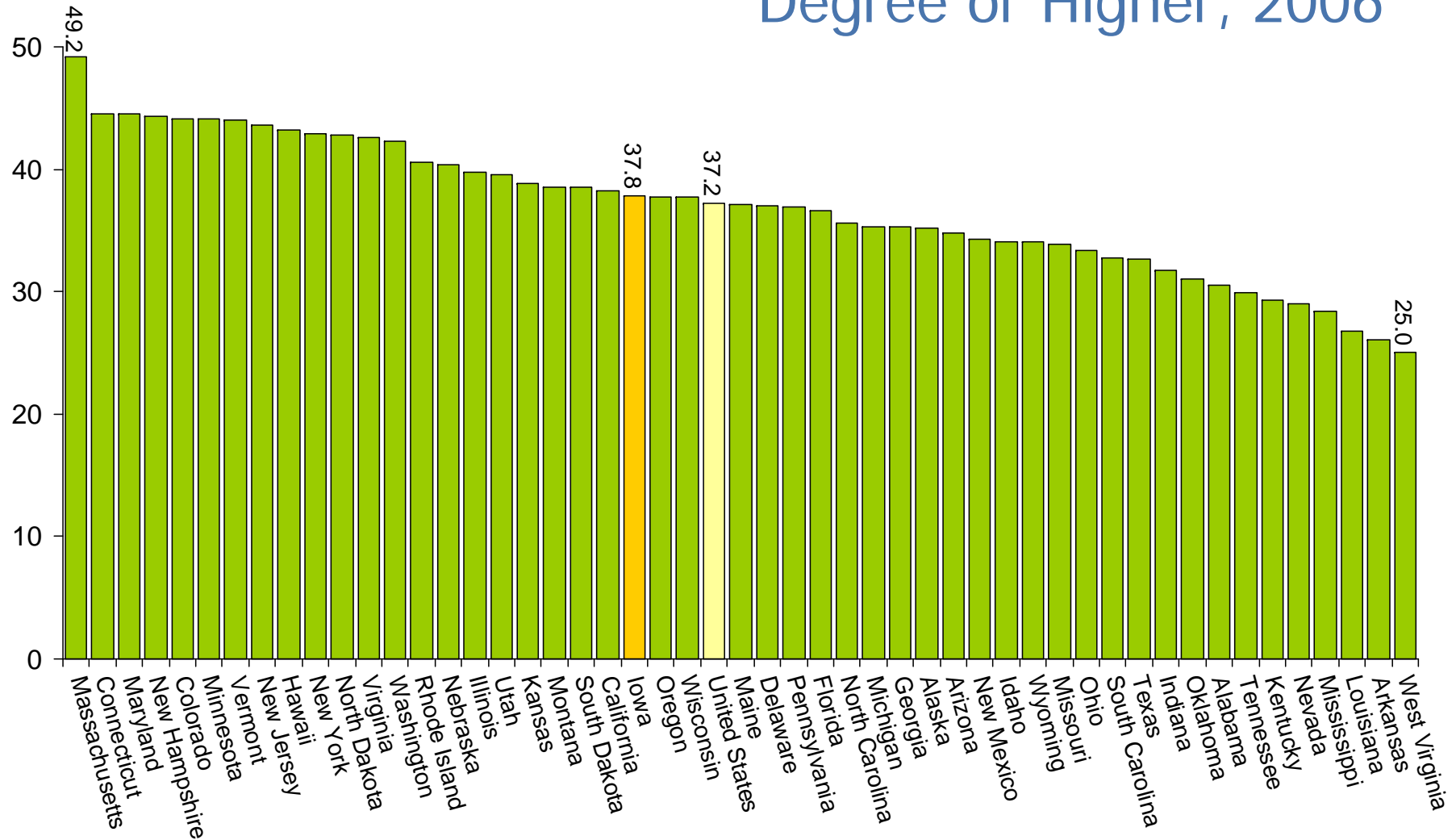
Differences in College Attainment (Associate & Higher) Between Younger & Older Adults—U.S., 2006



Percent of Adults with an Associate Degree or Higher by Age Group - Iowa, U.S. & Leading OECD Countries

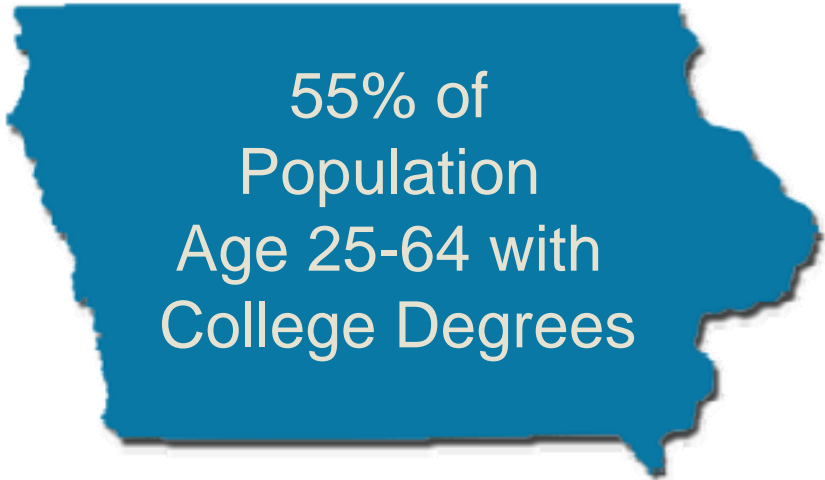


Percent of Population Age 25-64 with an Associate Degree or Higher, 2006





The Goal: Iowa Reaching International Competitiveness by 2025



55% of
Population
Age 25-64 with
College Degrees





Reaching Top Performance by 2025 (55%) – Iowa

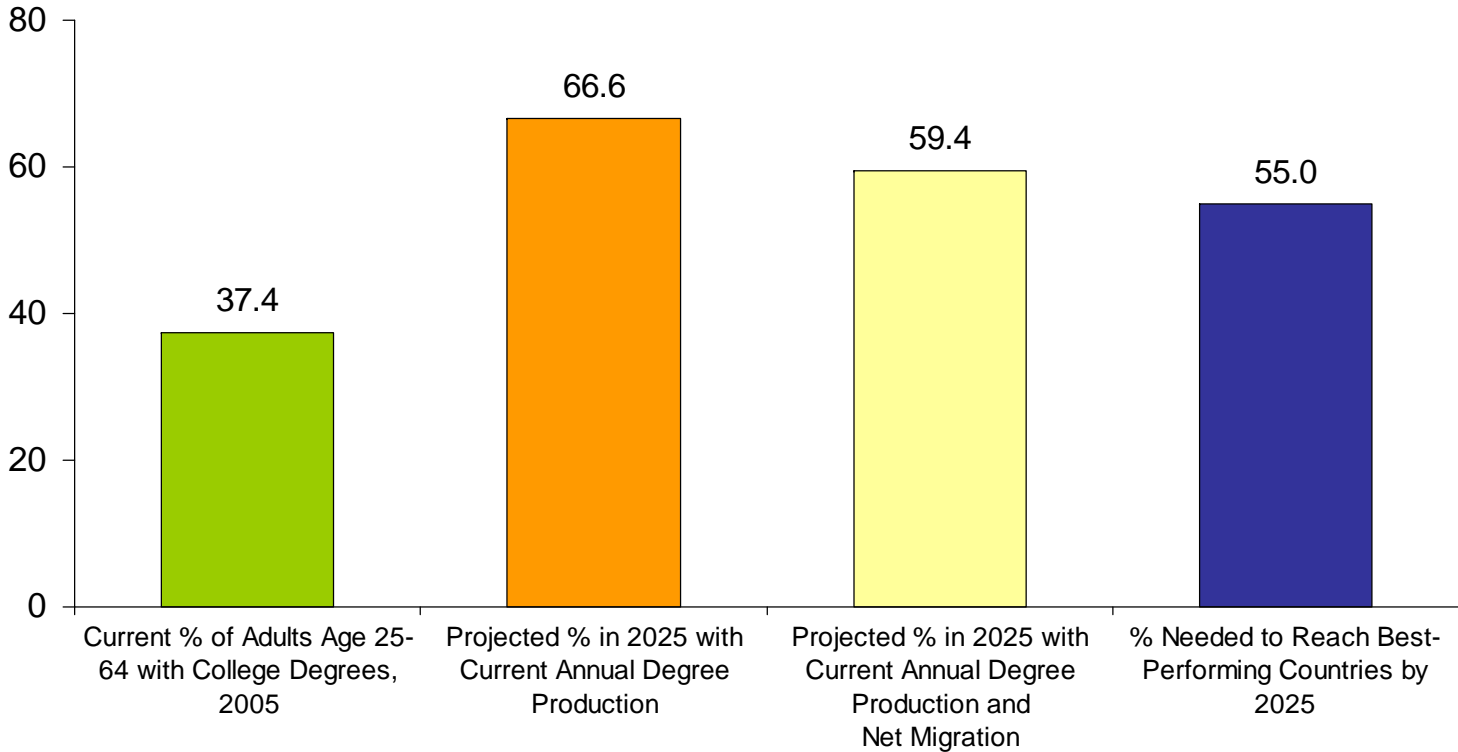
793,504	Number of Individuals to Match Best-Performing Countries (55%)
317,772	Number of Individuals (Age 25-44) Who Already Have Degrees
475,732	Additional Production Needed (2005 to 2025)
643,699	Degrees Produced at Current Annual Rate of Production





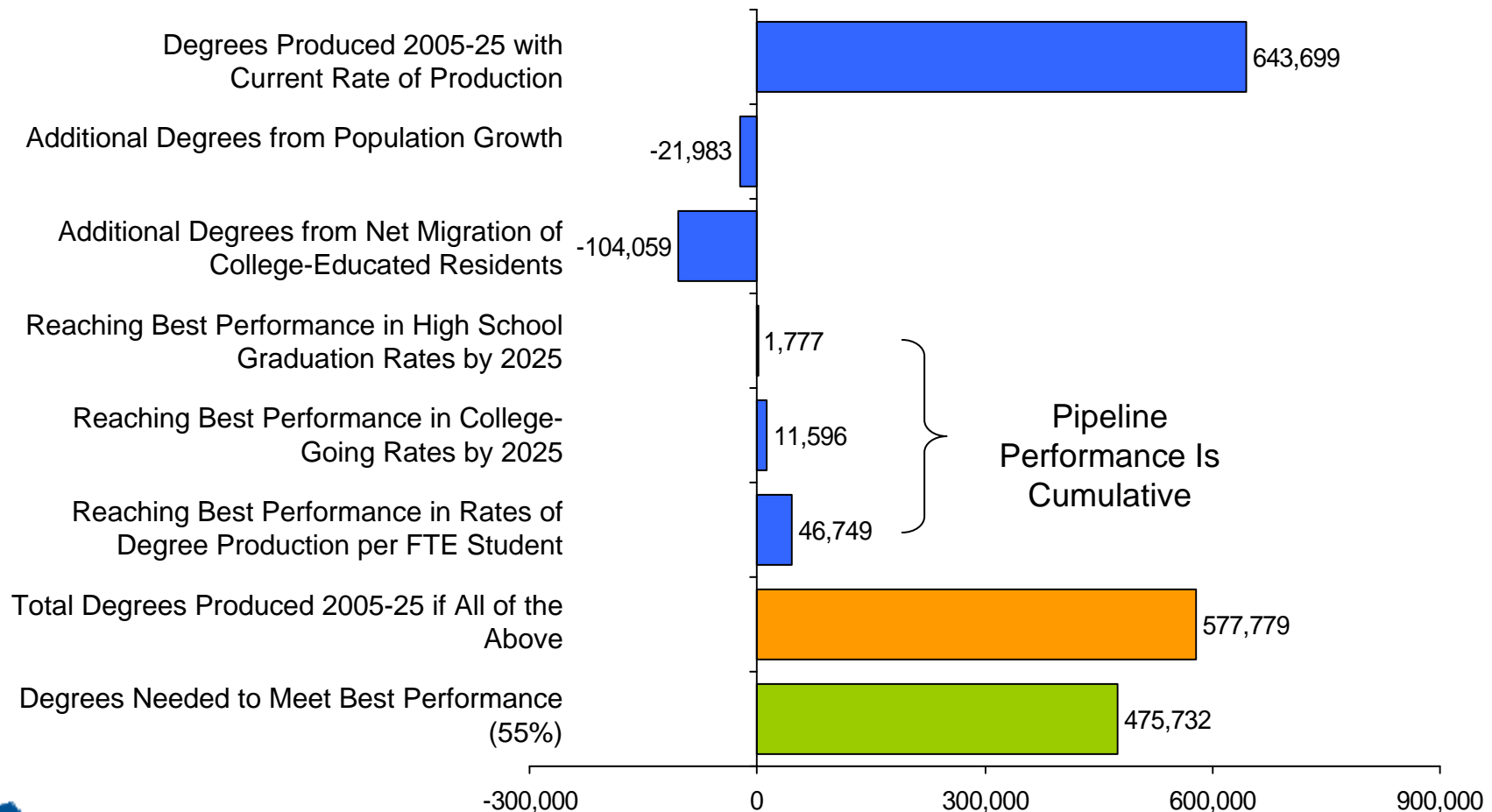
Educational Attainment in Iowa (%)

Current, in 2025 with Current Degree Production,
and Best-Performing Countries in 2025

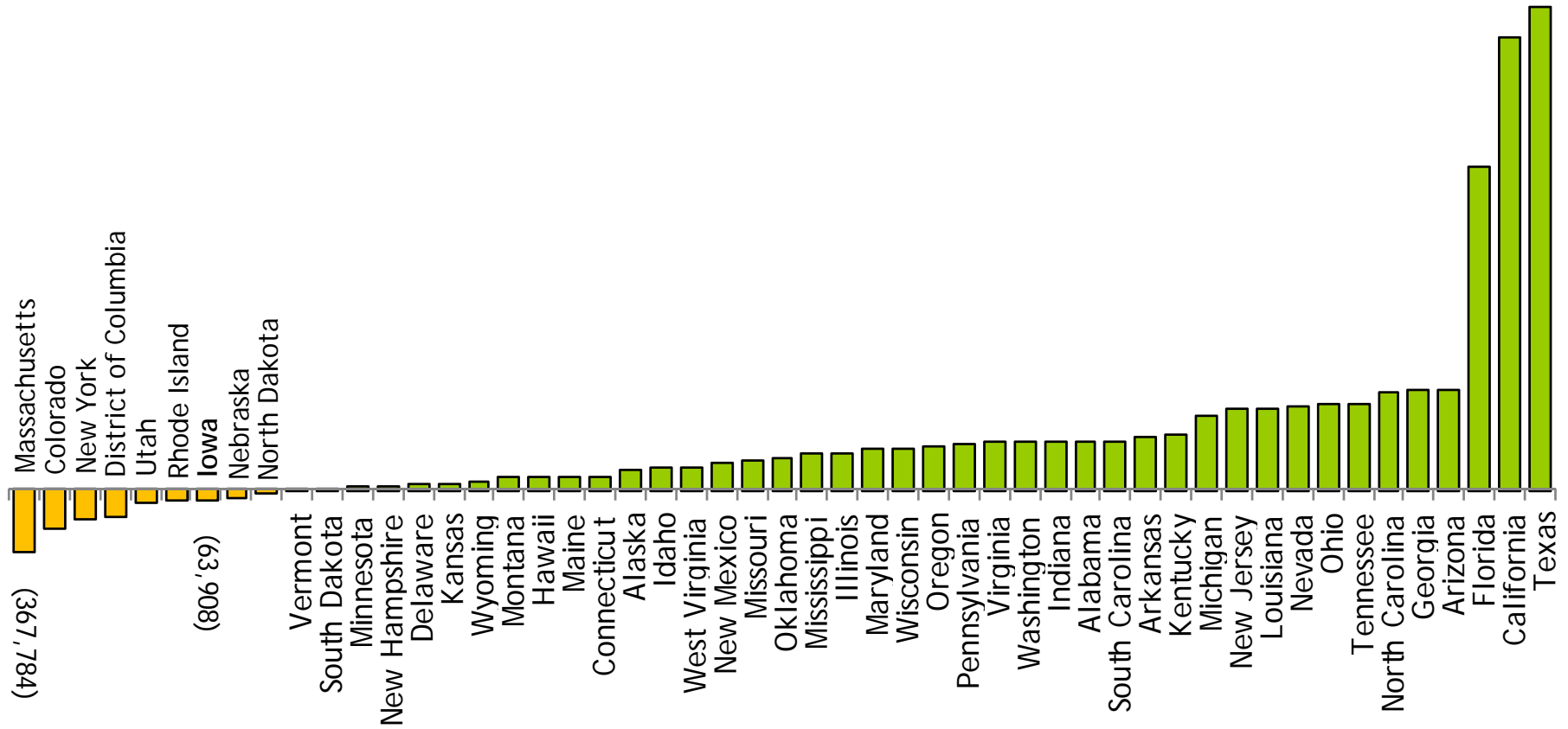


How Can Iowa Reach International Competitiveness?

Current Degree Production Combined with Population Growth and Migration,
and Improved Performance on Student Pipeline Measures



Additional Degrees Needed to Reach International Competitiveness (55%) by 2025





THE CHALLENGES FACING IOWA



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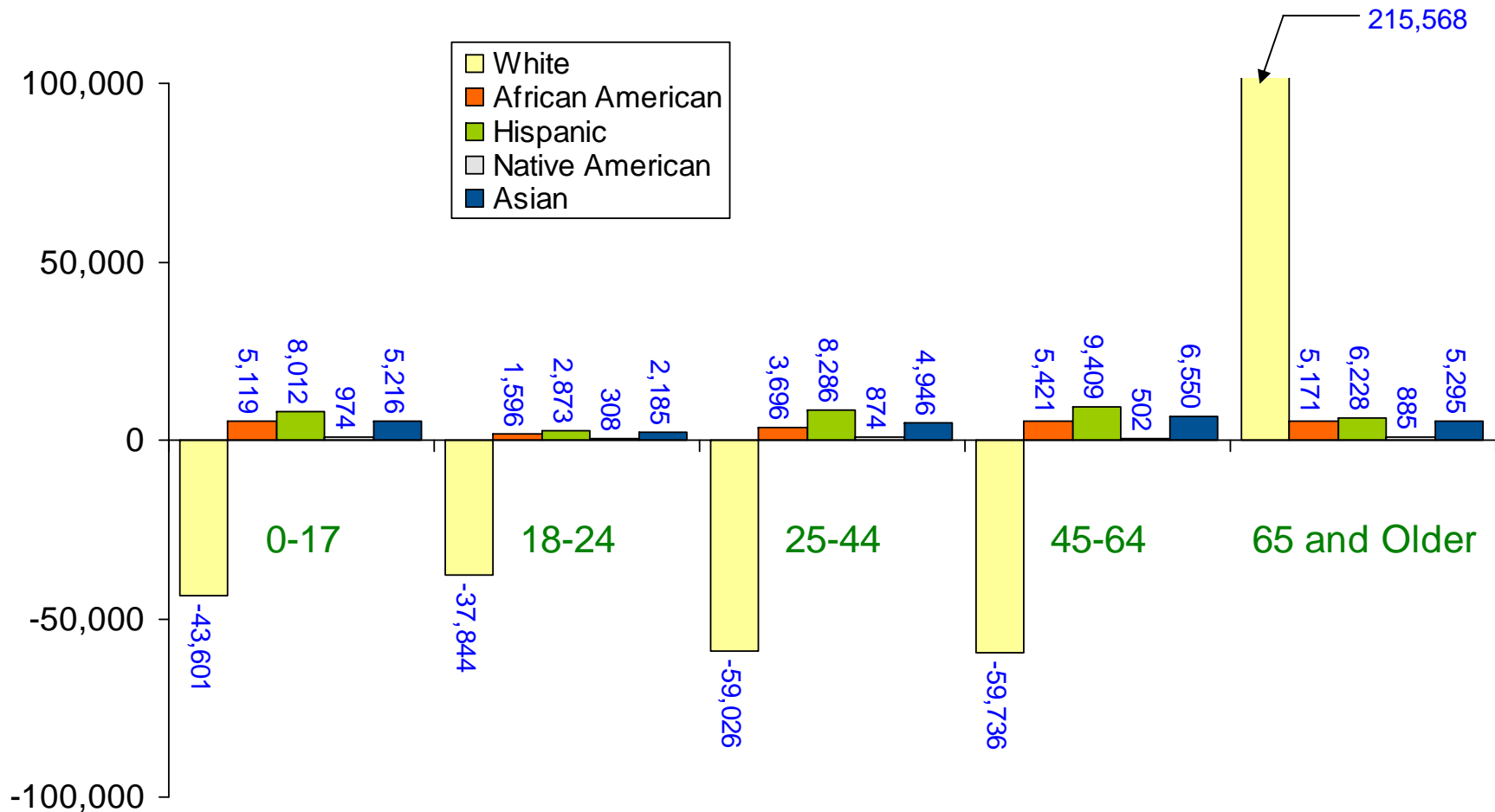
1. Reducing the Education Attainment Gap



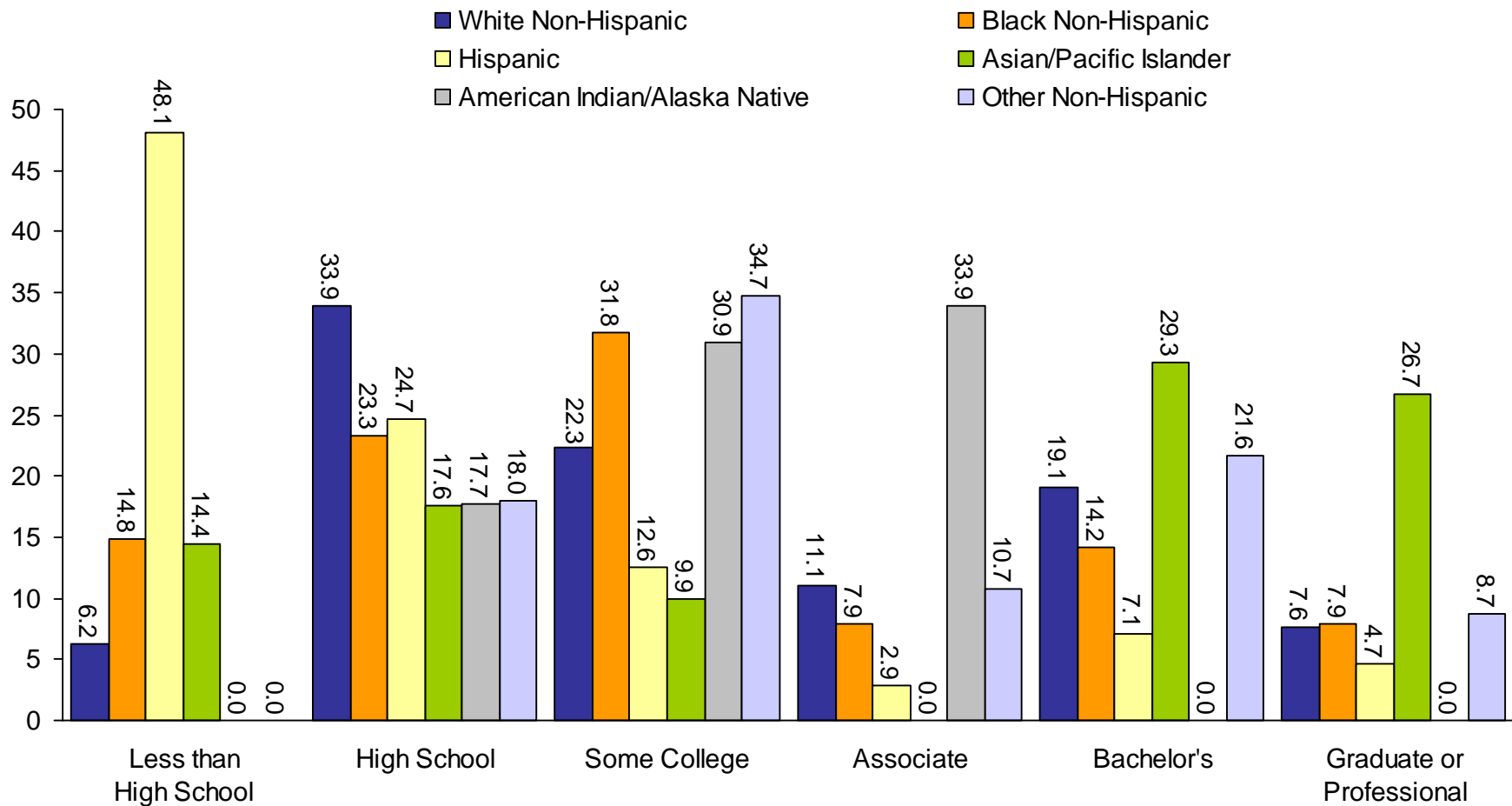
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slide 41

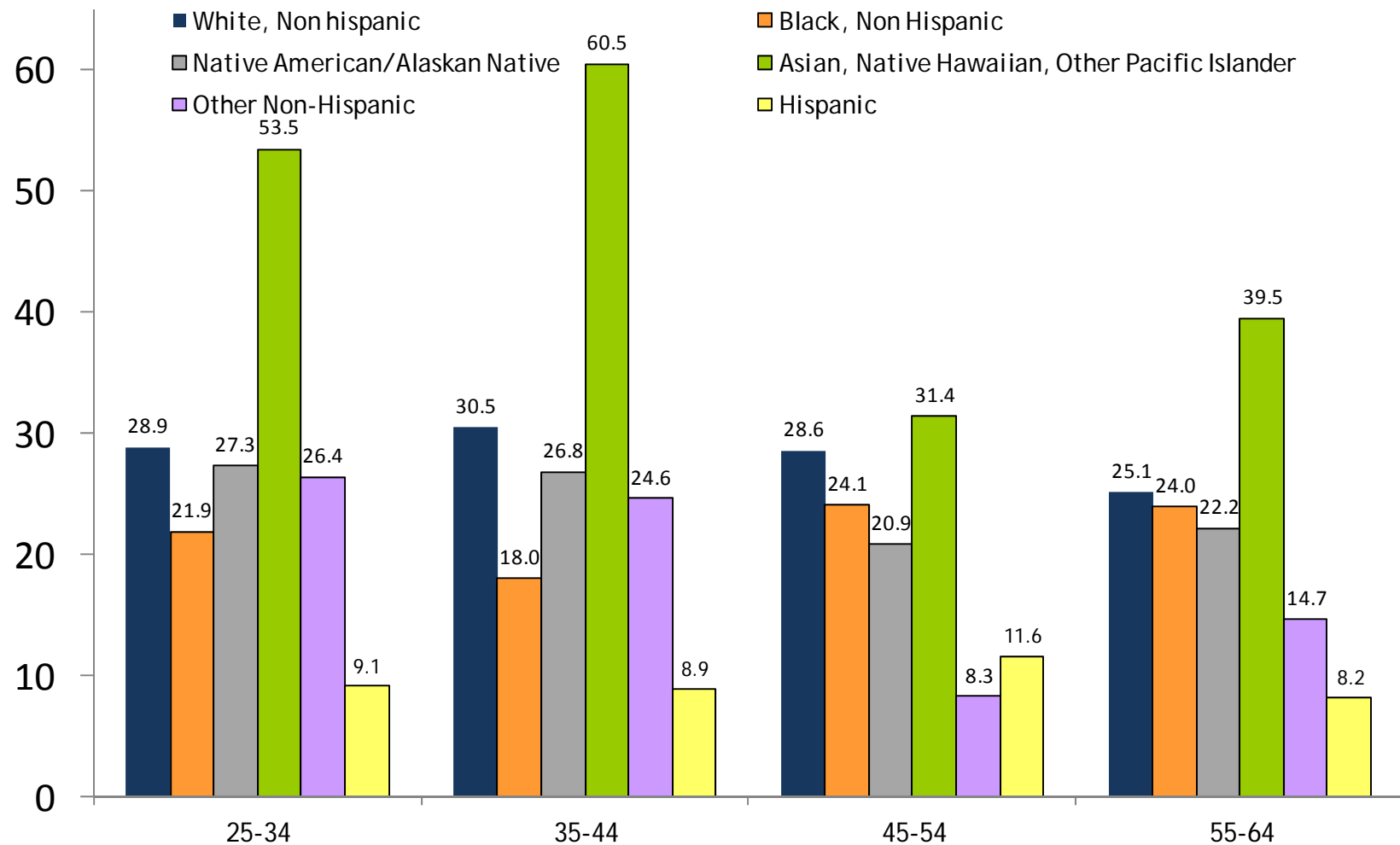
Projected Change in Iowa Population by Age & Race/Ethnicity, 2005-25 (in Thousands)



Percent Educational Attainment of Population Age 25-64 By Race/Ethnicity - Iowa, 2005

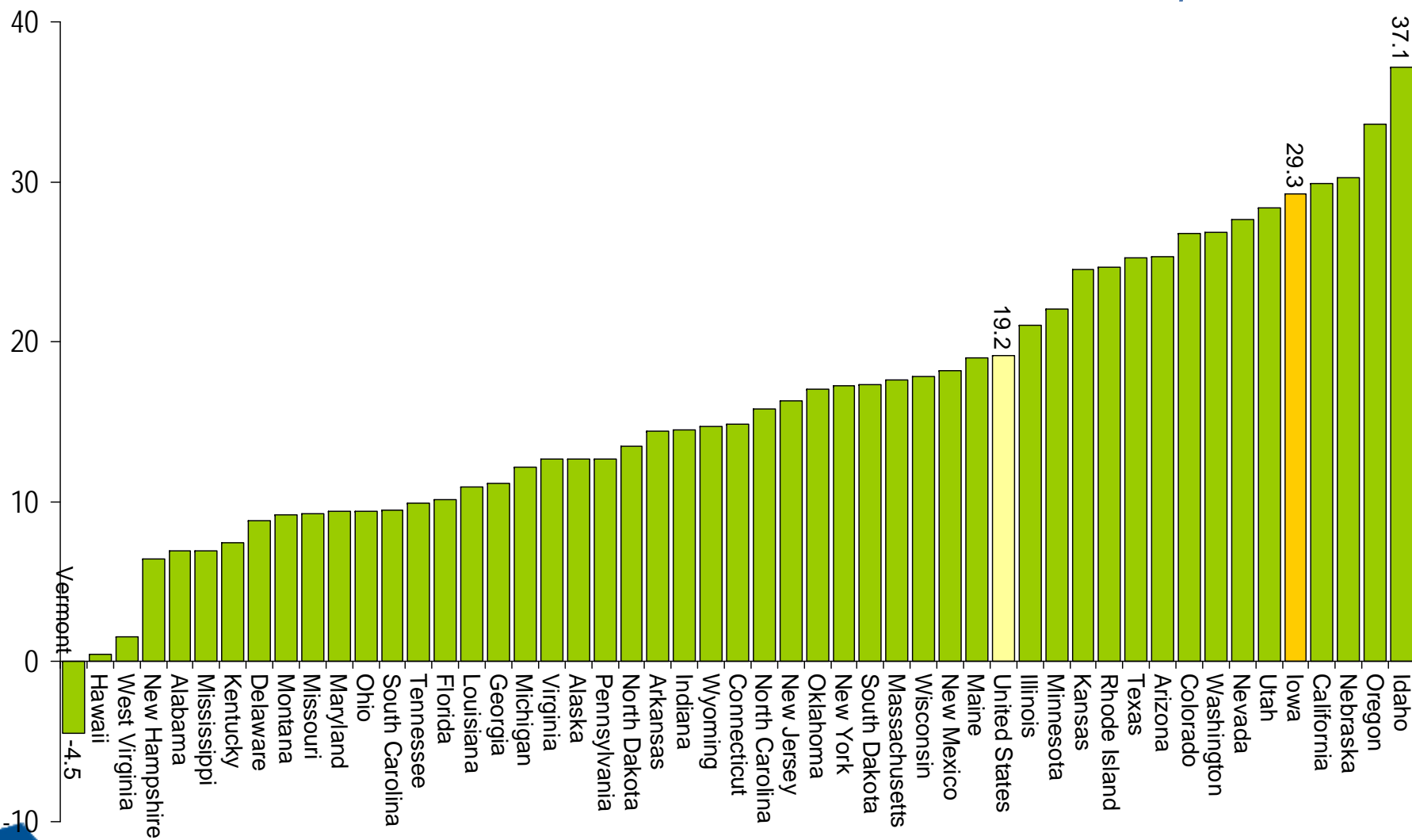


Percentage of Iowans with at Least an Associates Degree, by Race/Ethnicity, 2006



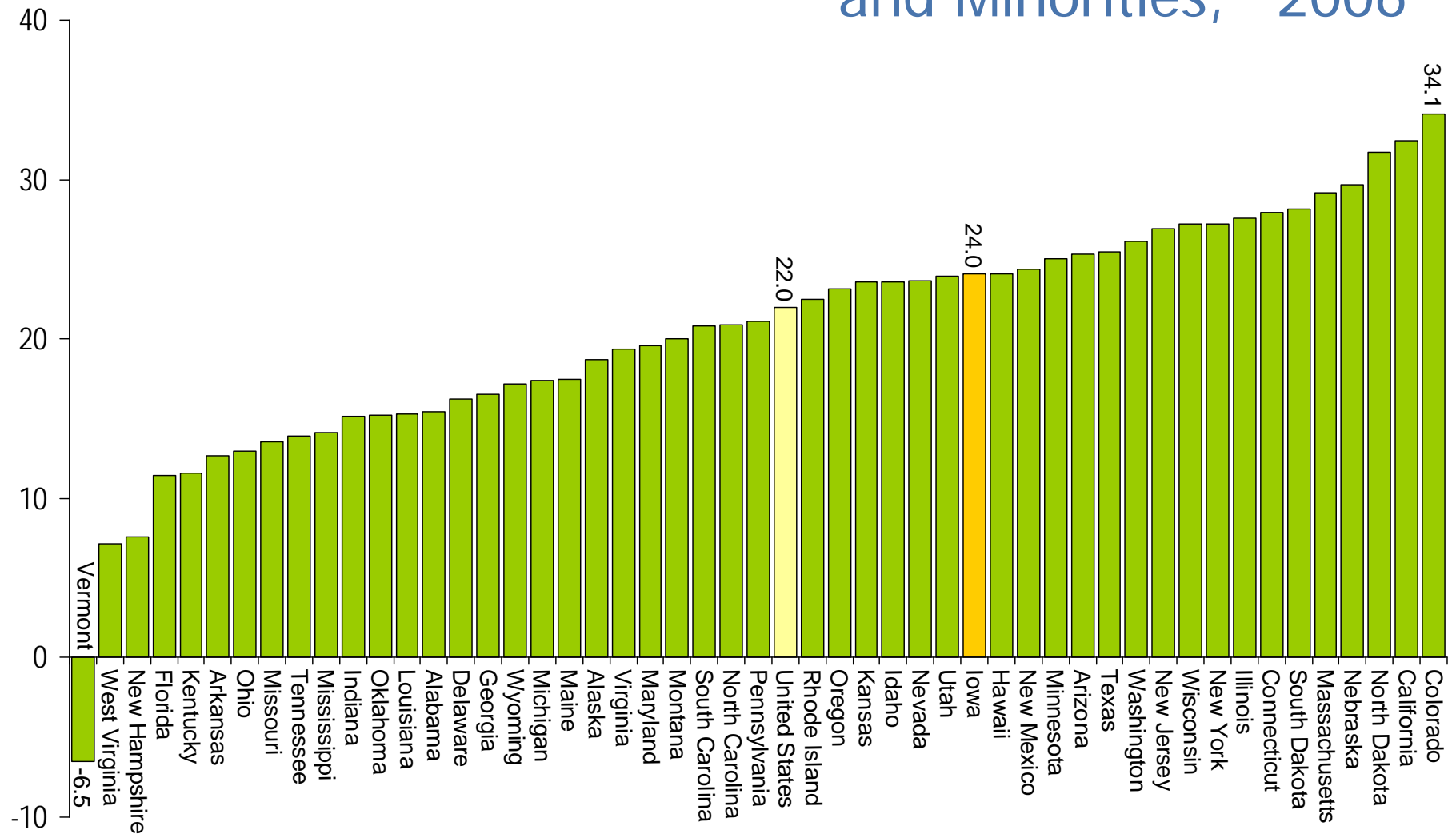
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File.

Difference in High School Attainment Between Whites and Minorities,* 2006



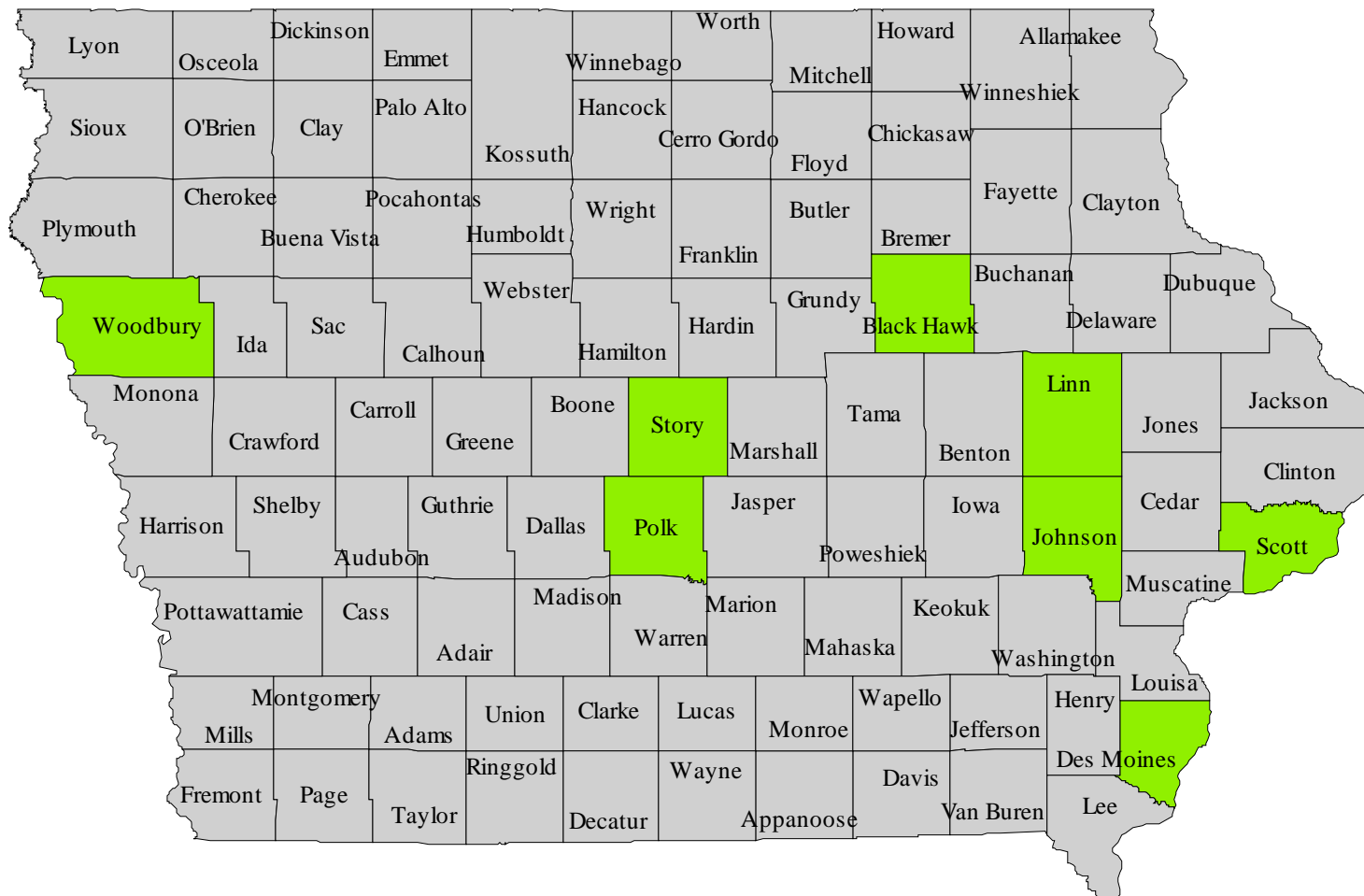
* Minorities include African-American, Hispanic, and Native American
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 ACS PUMS

Difference in College Attainment Between Whites and Minorities,* 2006



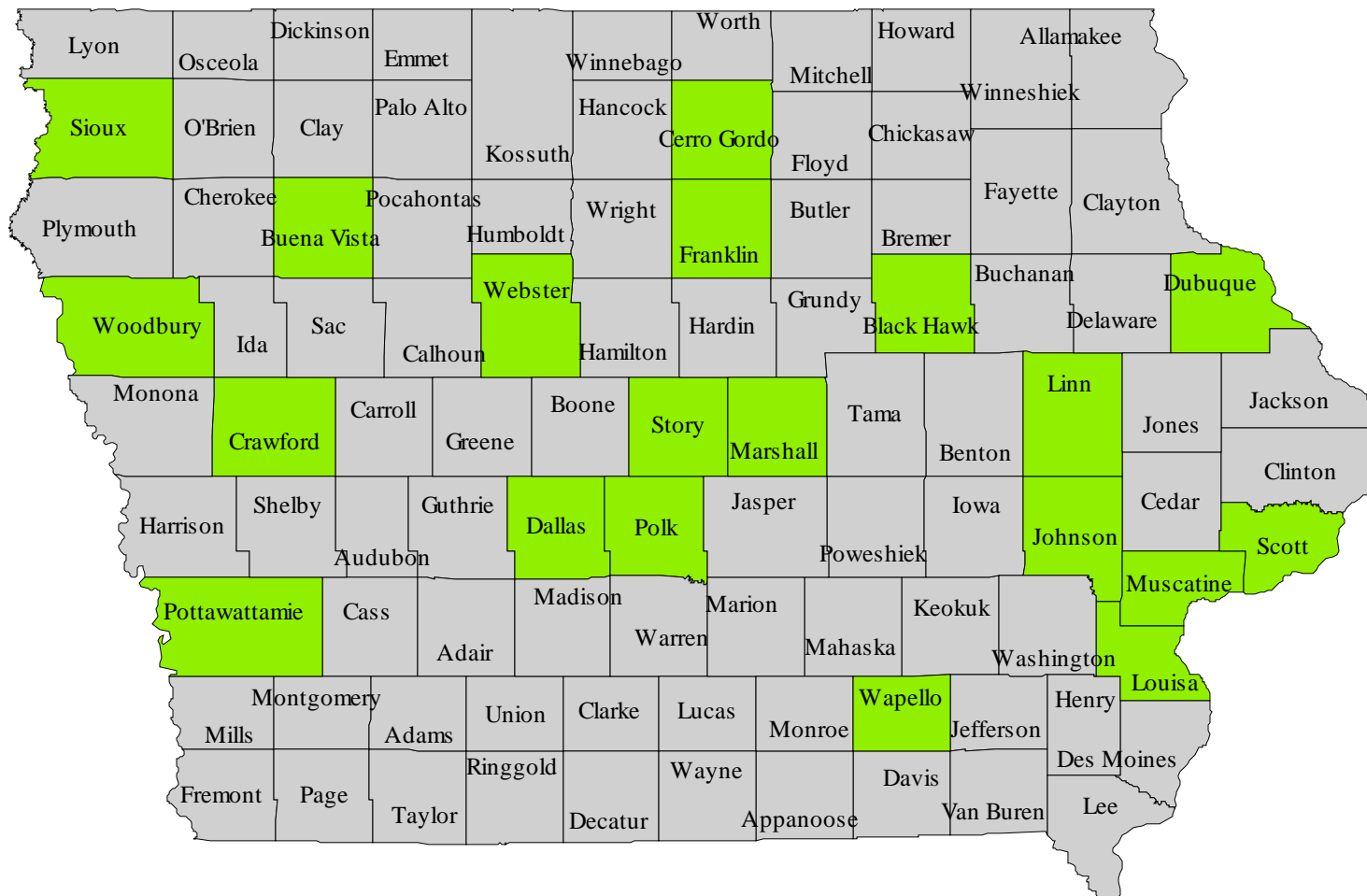
* Minorities include African-American, Hispanic, and Native American
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 ACS (PUMS)

Counties Where 80% of Iowa's African-Americans Reside, 2007



Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; County Resident Population Estimates File

Counties Where 80% of Iowa's Hispanics Reside, 2007

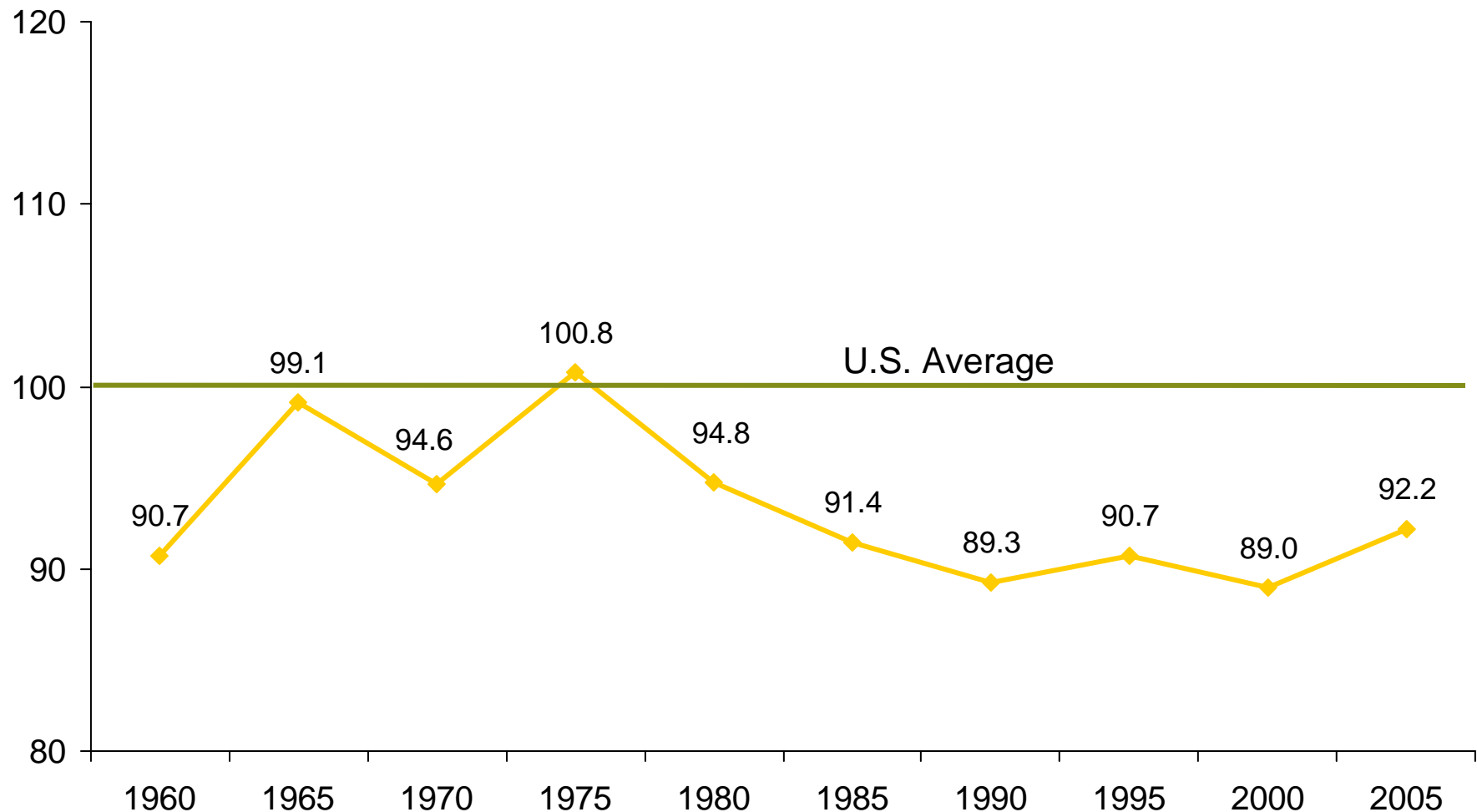


Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; County Resident
Population Estimates File



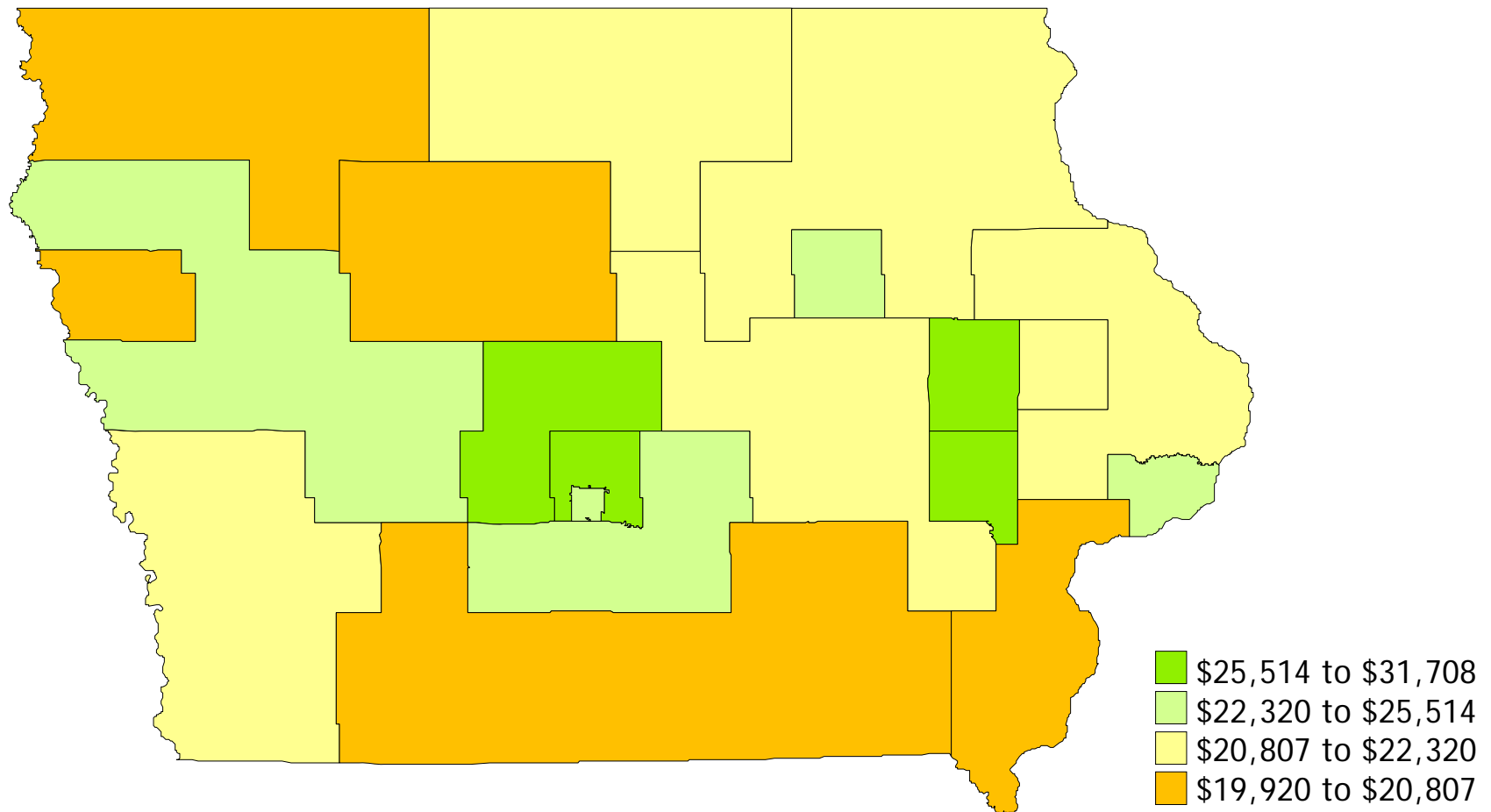
2. Expanding and Diversifying the Economy

Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Average - Iowa, 1960-2005





Per Capita Income, 2006 – PUMAs



Iowa = \$23,115

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

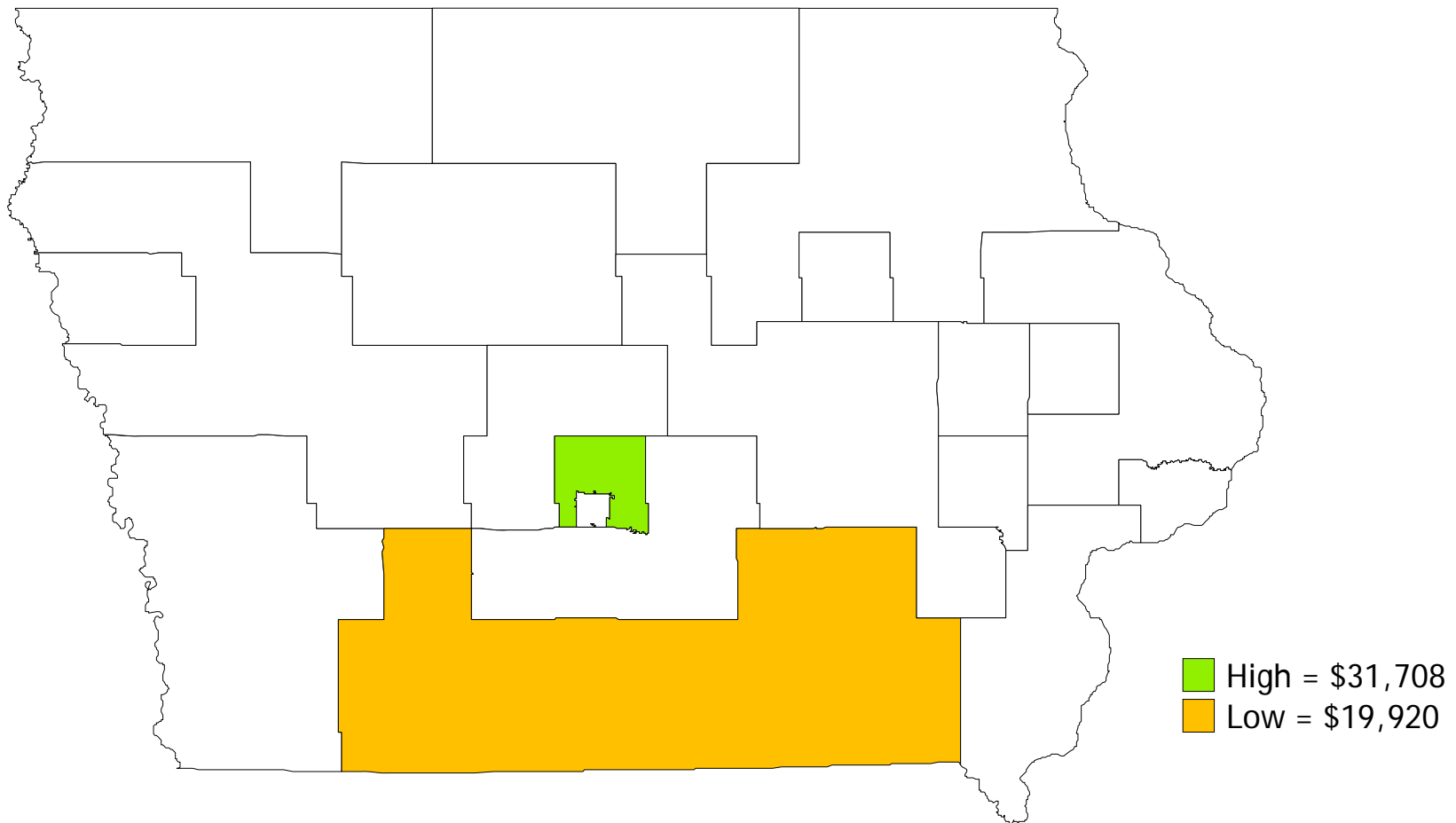


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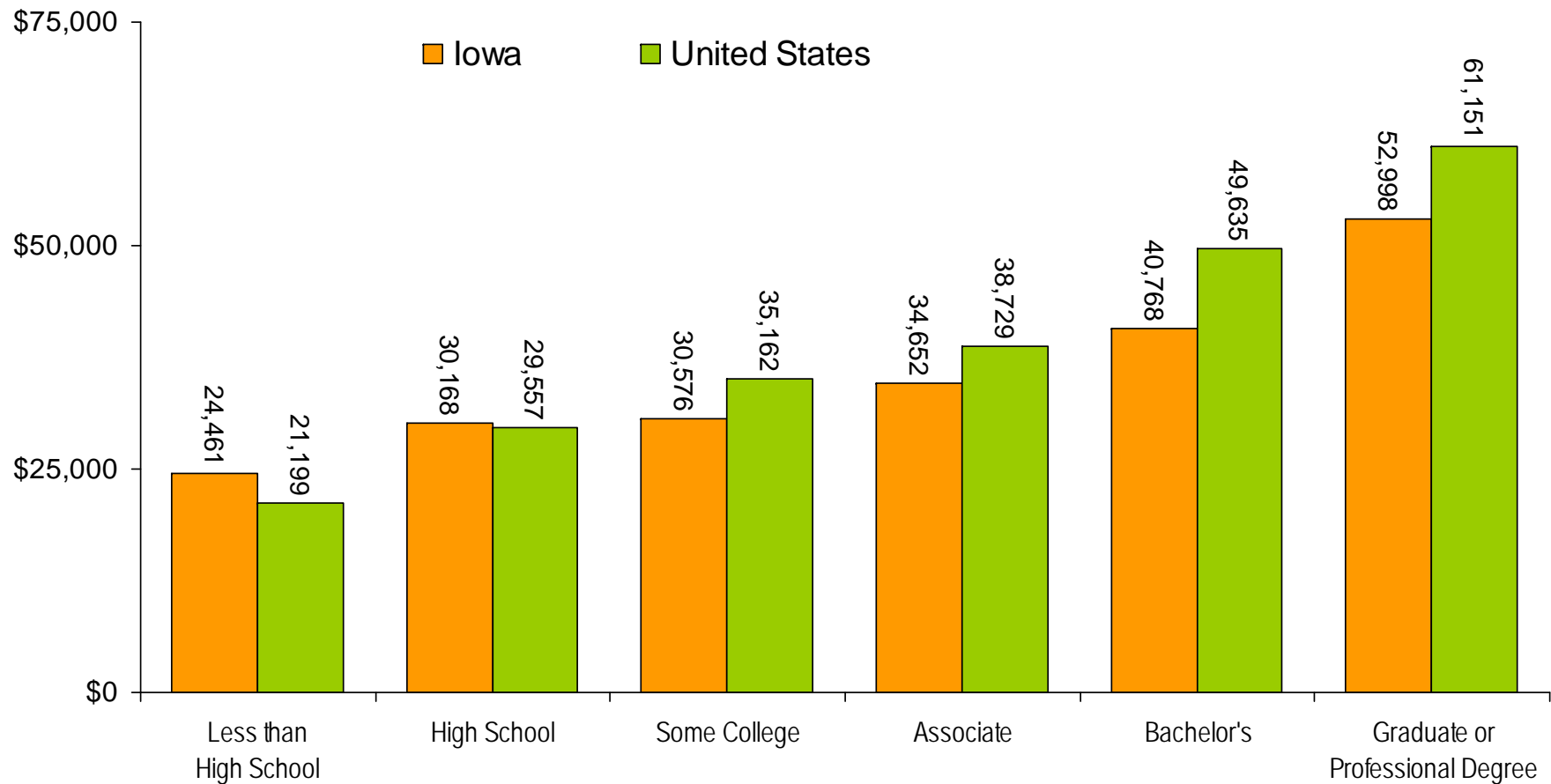
slide 51



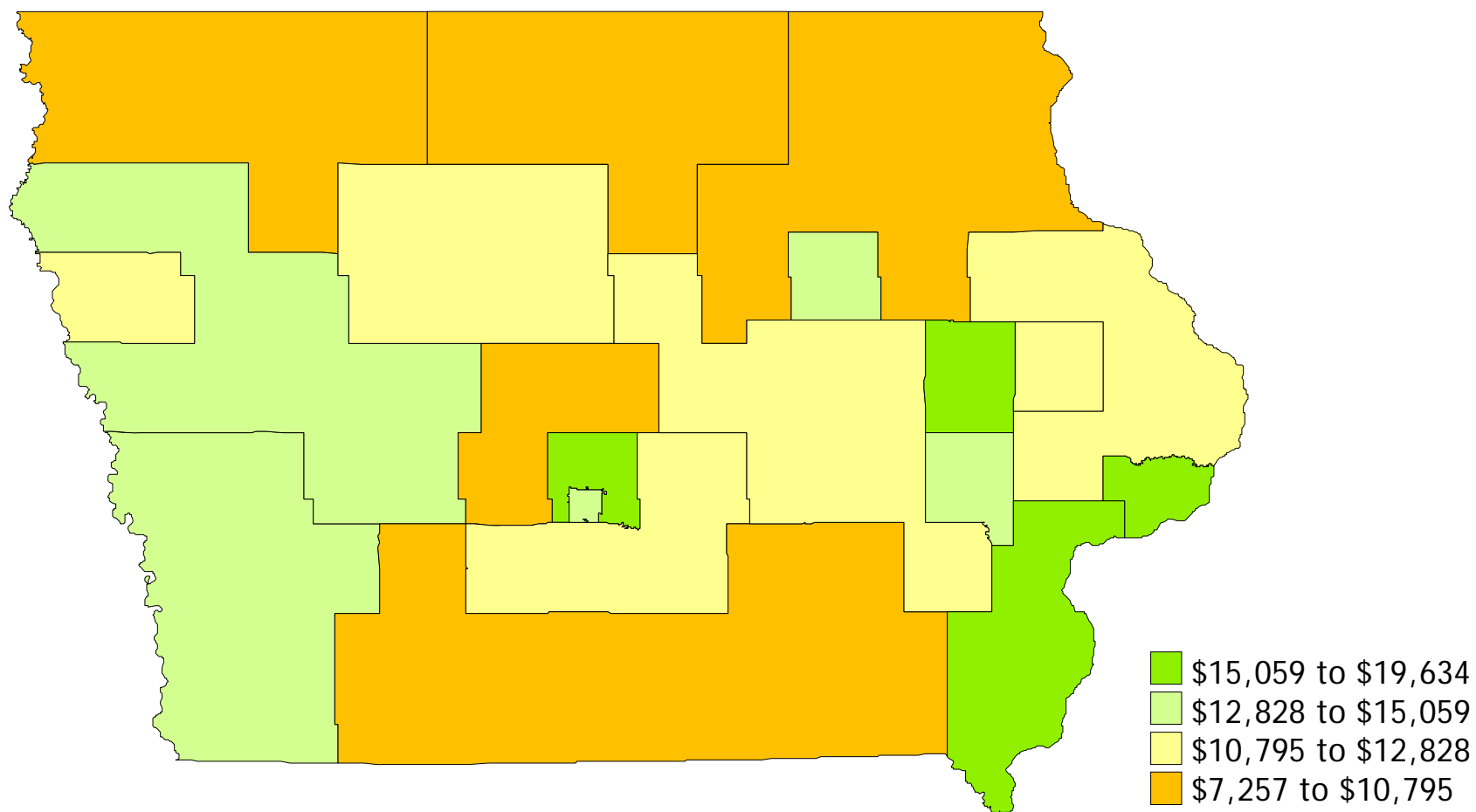
Per Capita Income, 2006 – High and Low PUMAs



Median Earnings of Population Age 25-64 by Level of Education, 2005



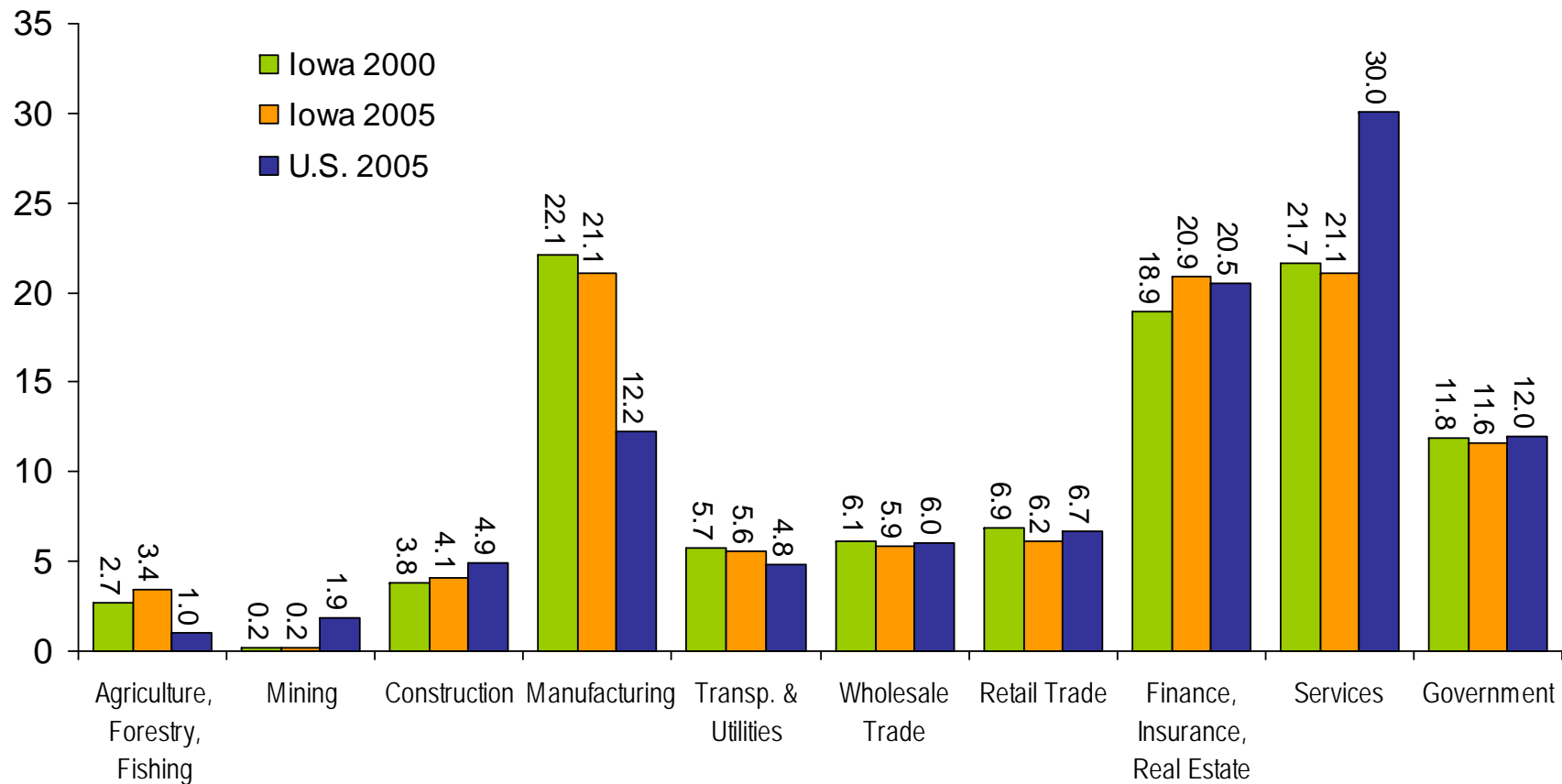
Difference in Median Earnings Between a High School Diploma and a Bachelor's Degree, 2006 – PUMAs



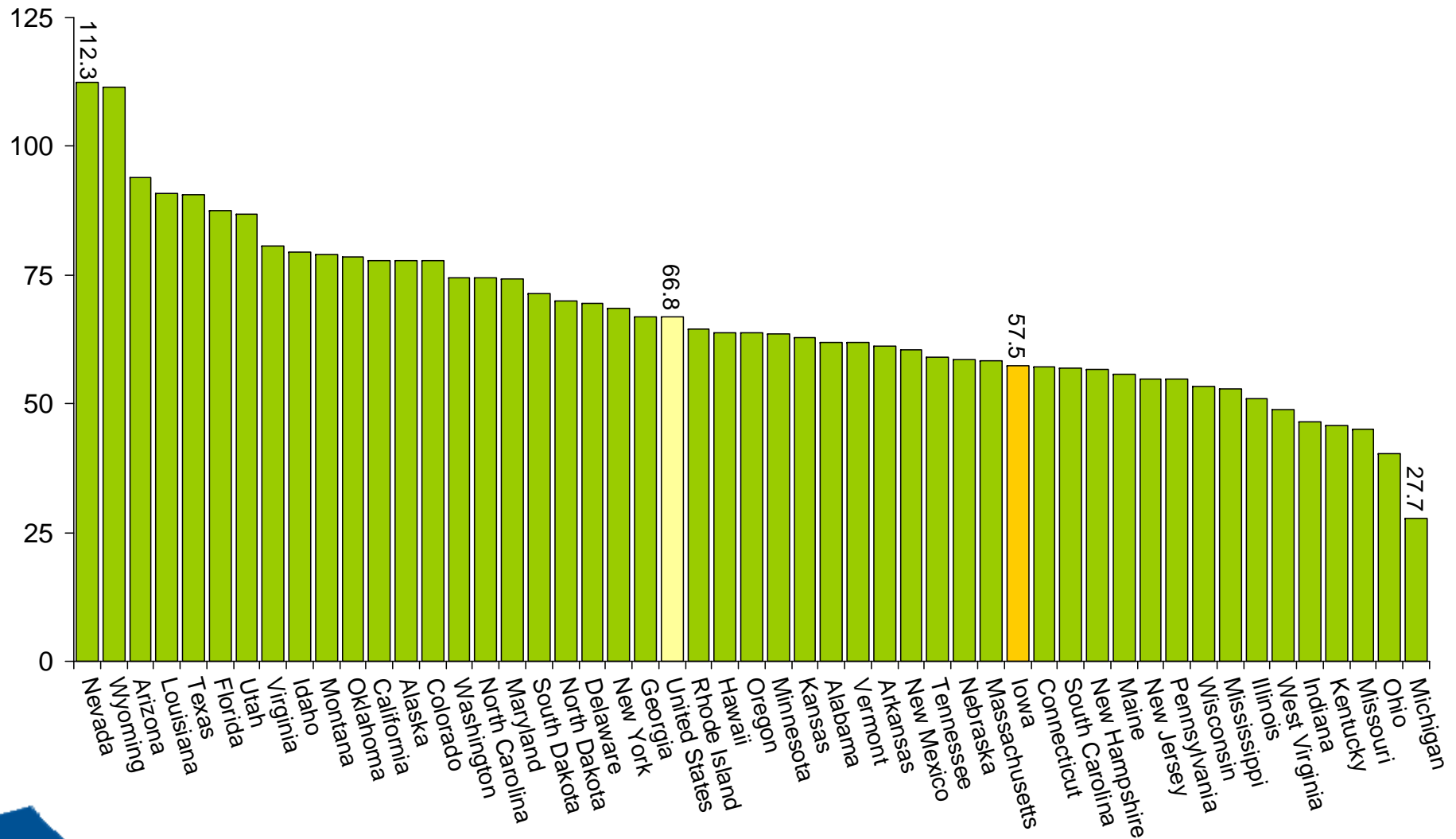
Iowa = \$14,053

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

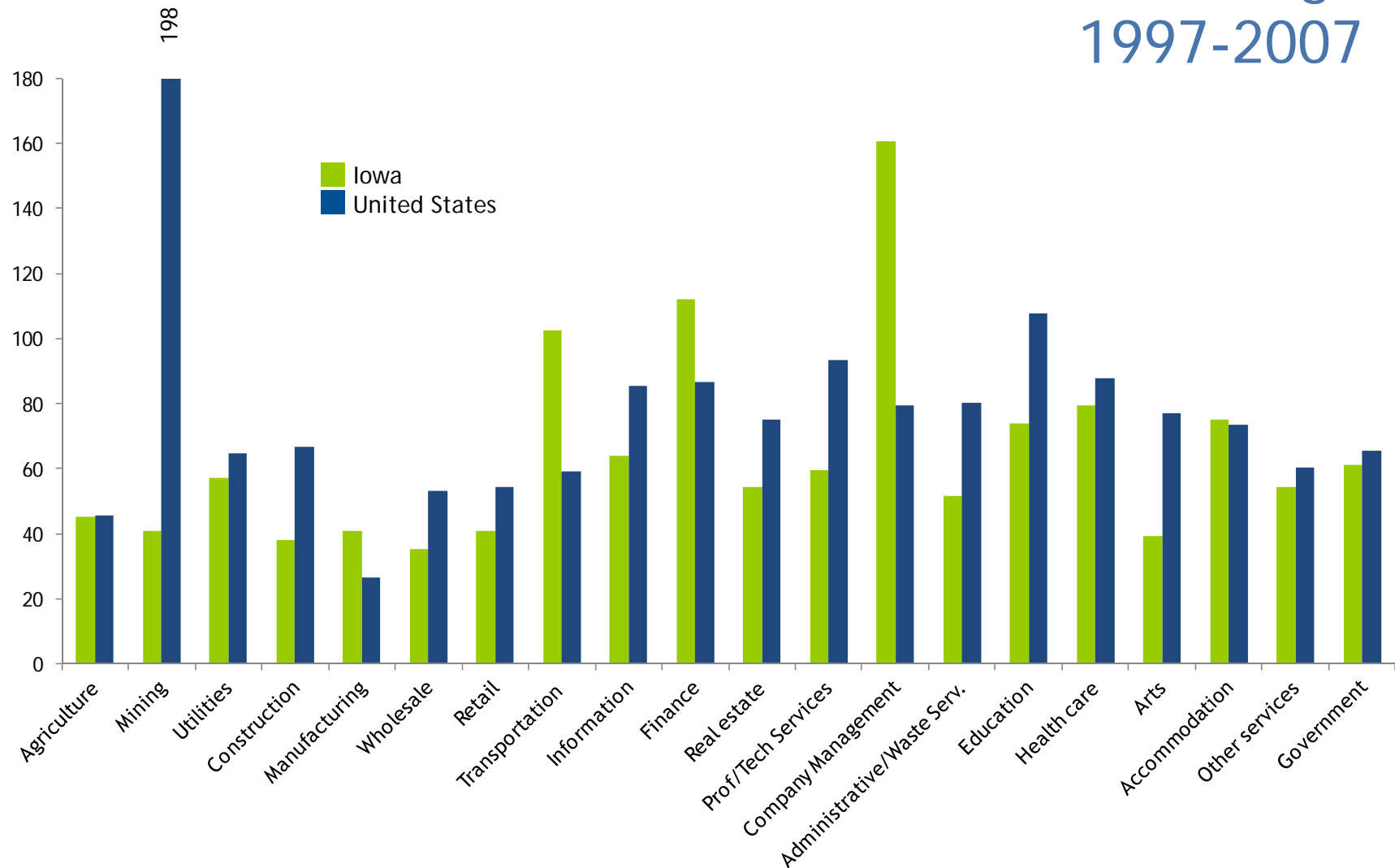
Percent of Total Gross State Product by Industry and Comparison to U.S.



Percent Change in Gross State Product, 1997-2007



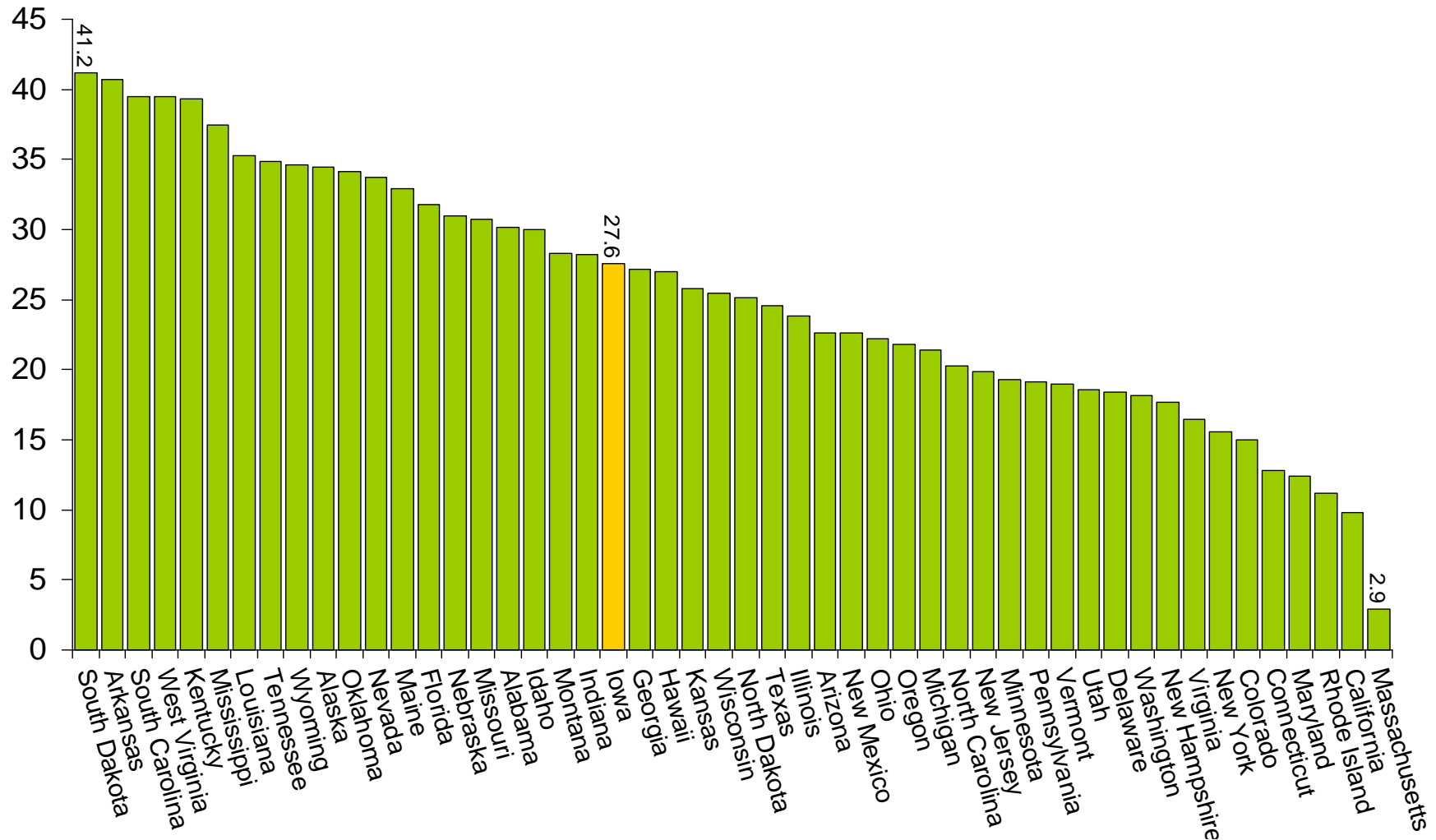
Gross Domestic Product – Percent Change 1997-2007



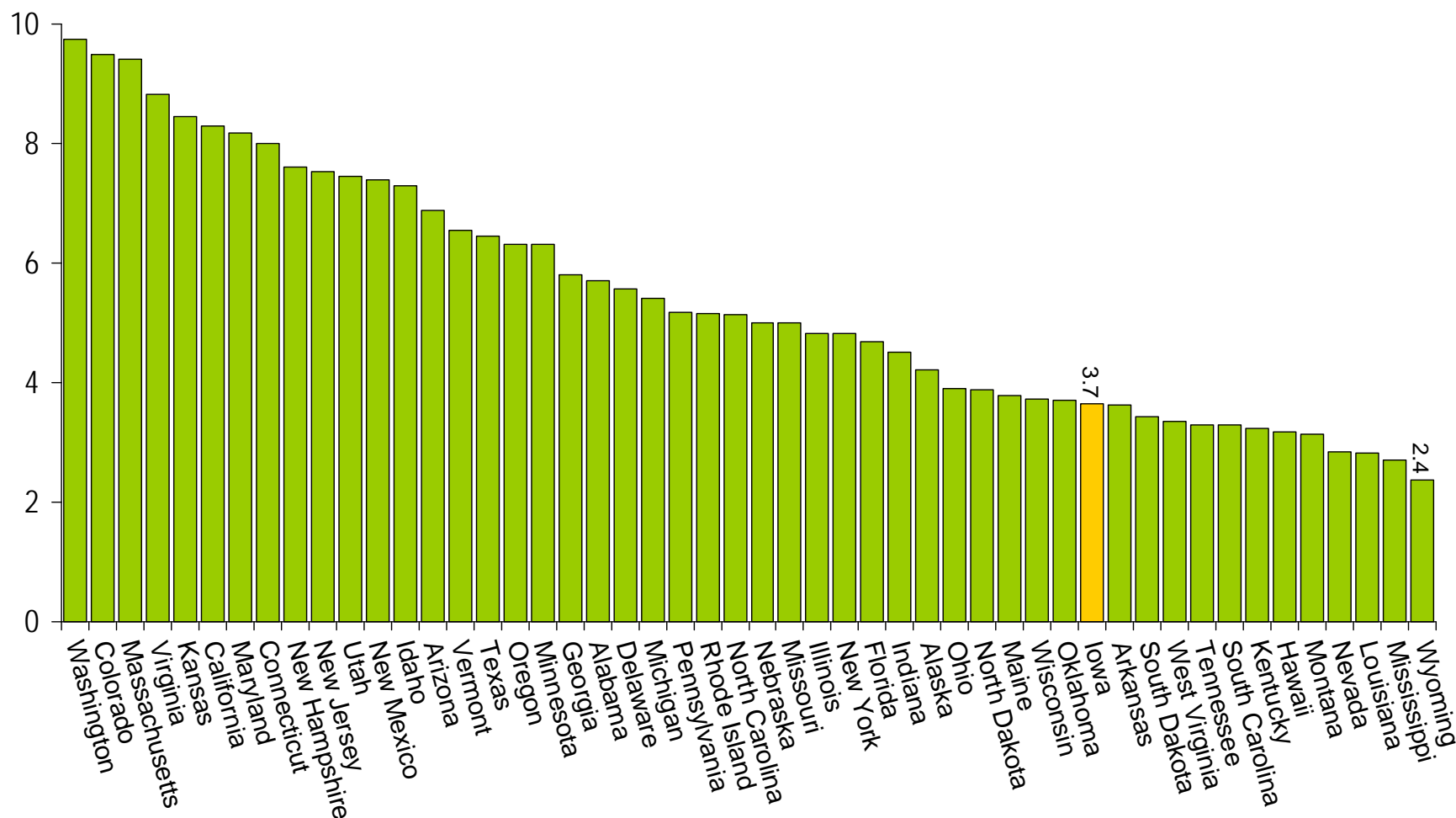
Development Report Card for the States, 2006 - Iowa

Overall		Iowa Strengths (Top 10 Rankings)		Iowa Weaknesses (Bottom 10 Rankings)	
Performance		Rank	Measure	Rank	Measure
B		1	Air Pollution	41	SBIC Financing
Employment	D	2	Income Distribution	43	Change in Unemployment Rate
Earnings & Job Quality	A	4	Involuntary Part-Time Employment	43	Change in Uninsured Low-income Children
Equity	A	5	High School Completion	44	Manufacturing Investment
Quality of Life	A	5	Affordable Urban Housing	45	Change in Poverty Rate
Resource Efficiency	C	5	Business Closings	45	Venture Capital Investments
Business Vitality		6	Rate of Recycled Waste	47	SBIR Grants
D		8	Voting Rate	48	Change in Homeownership Rate
Competitiveness/Existing Businesses	C	9	Employer-Provided Health Insurance	49	Employment Growth: Long Term
Entrepreneurial Energy	F	9	Income Distribution Change	50	New Companies
Development Capacity		9	Working Poor		
C		10	Royalties & Licenses		
Human Resources	C	10	Academic R&D		
Financial Resources	F				
Infrastructure Resources	D				
Amenity Resources & Natural Capital	A				
Innovation Assets	C				

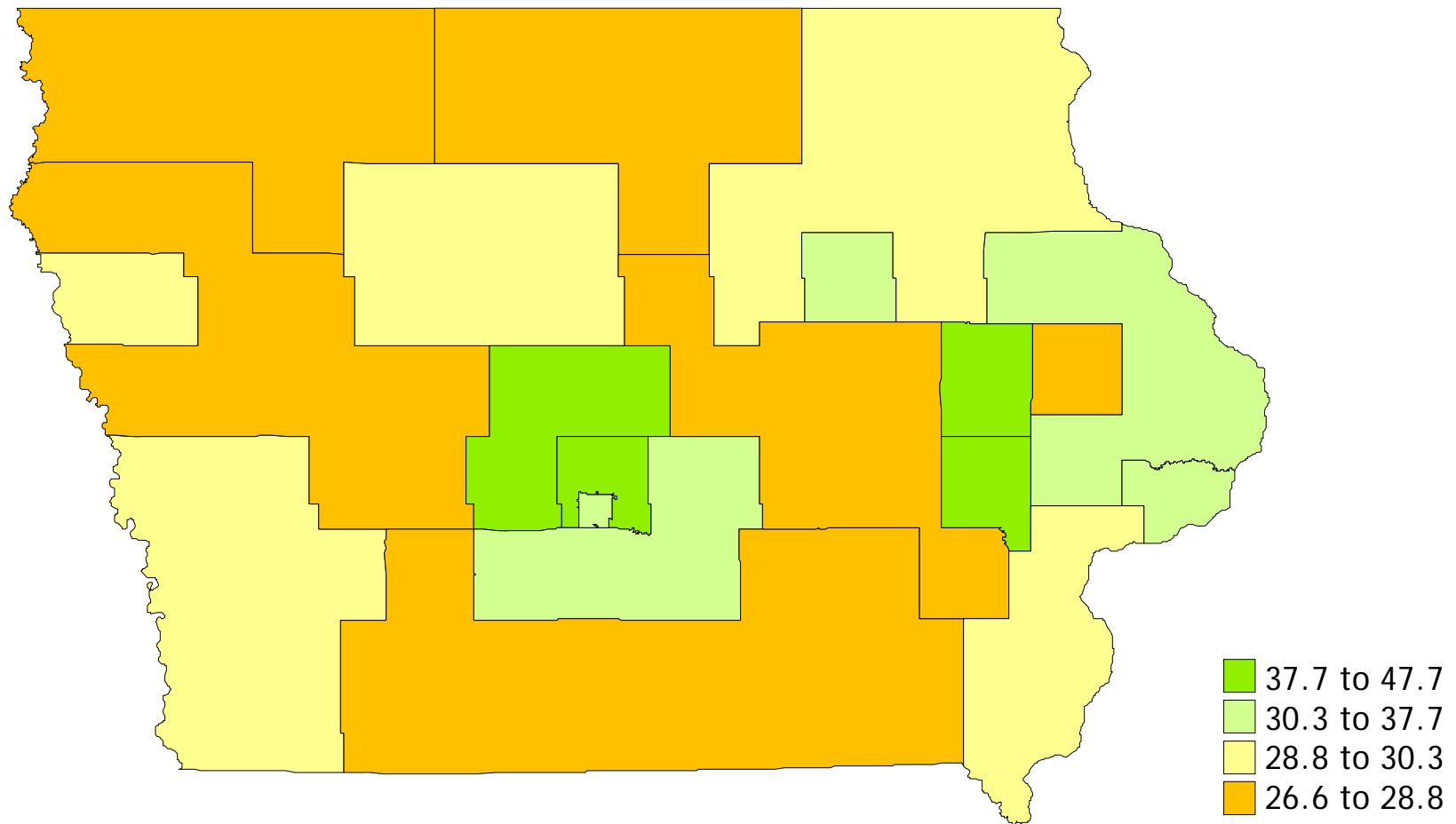
Overall State Scores on Measures of Innovation Assets, 2004



Employment in High-Technology Establishments as Share of Total Employment by State, 2004



Percent Employment in Management and Professional Occupations, 2006 – PUMAs



Iowa = 32.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

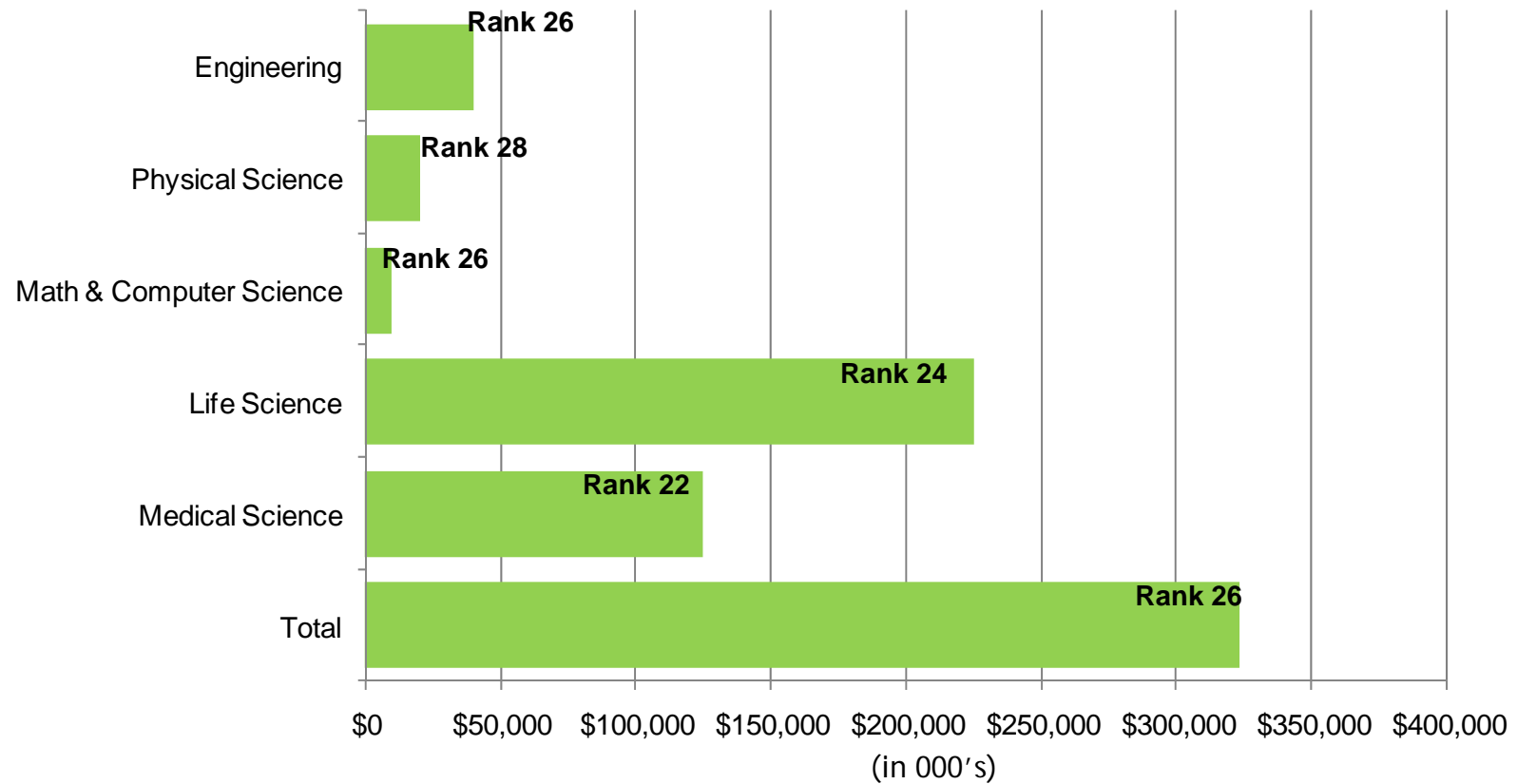


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Federal Research & Expenditures

Iowa, 2006

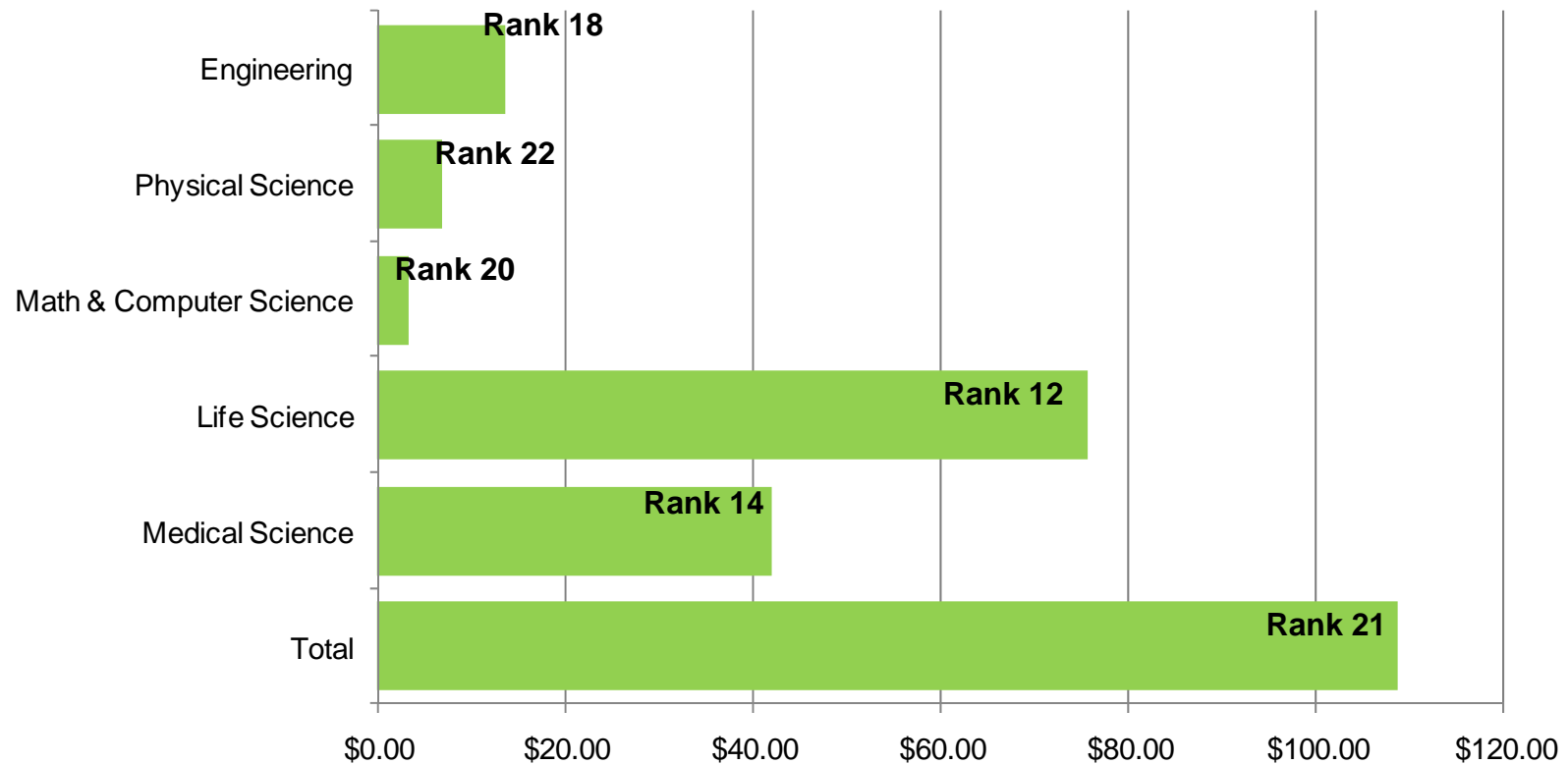


Note: Population rank is 30th

Source: National Science Foundation

Federal Research & Expenditures per Capita

Iowa, 2005





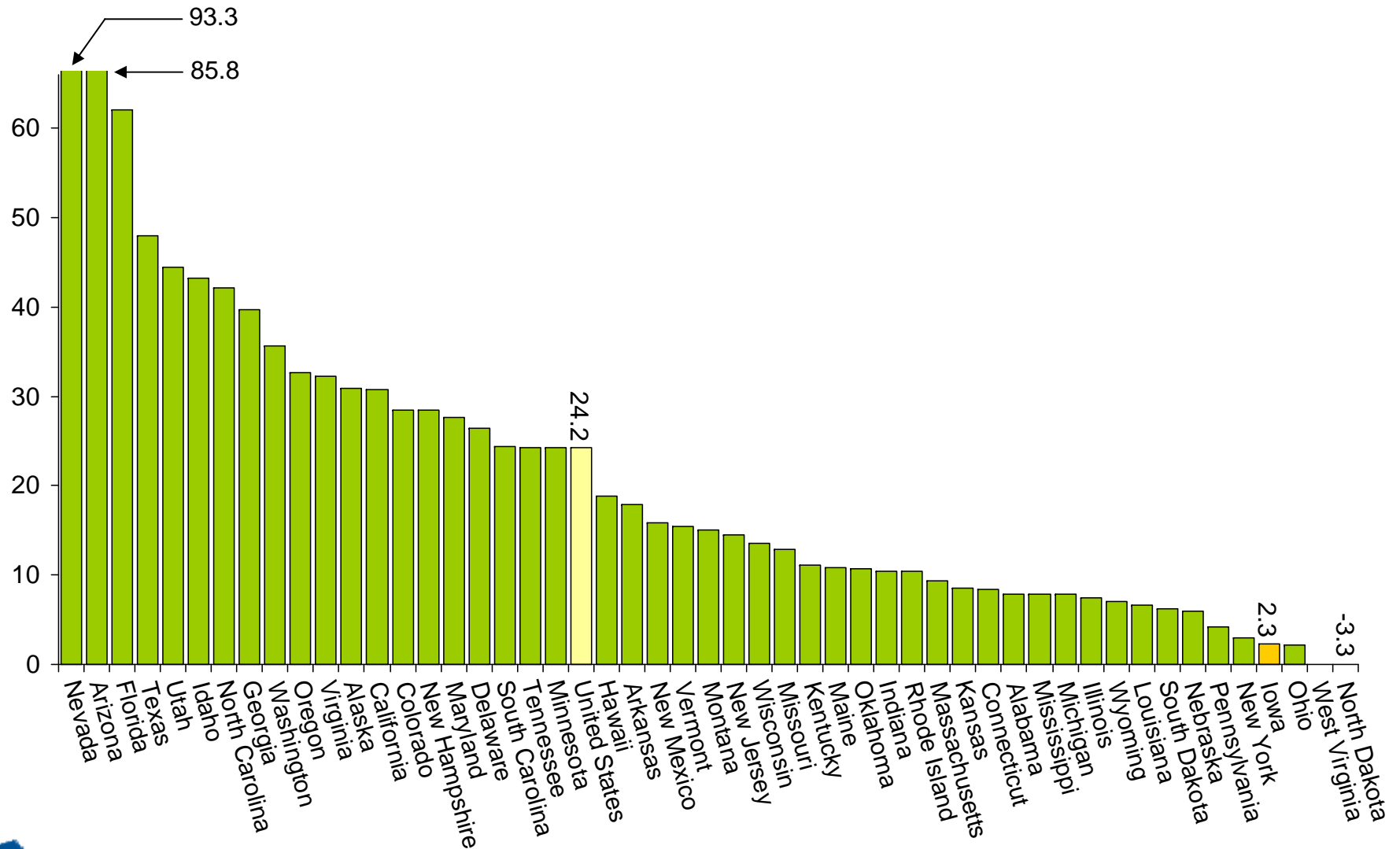
3. Meeting Workforce Needs in the Face of Changing Demographics



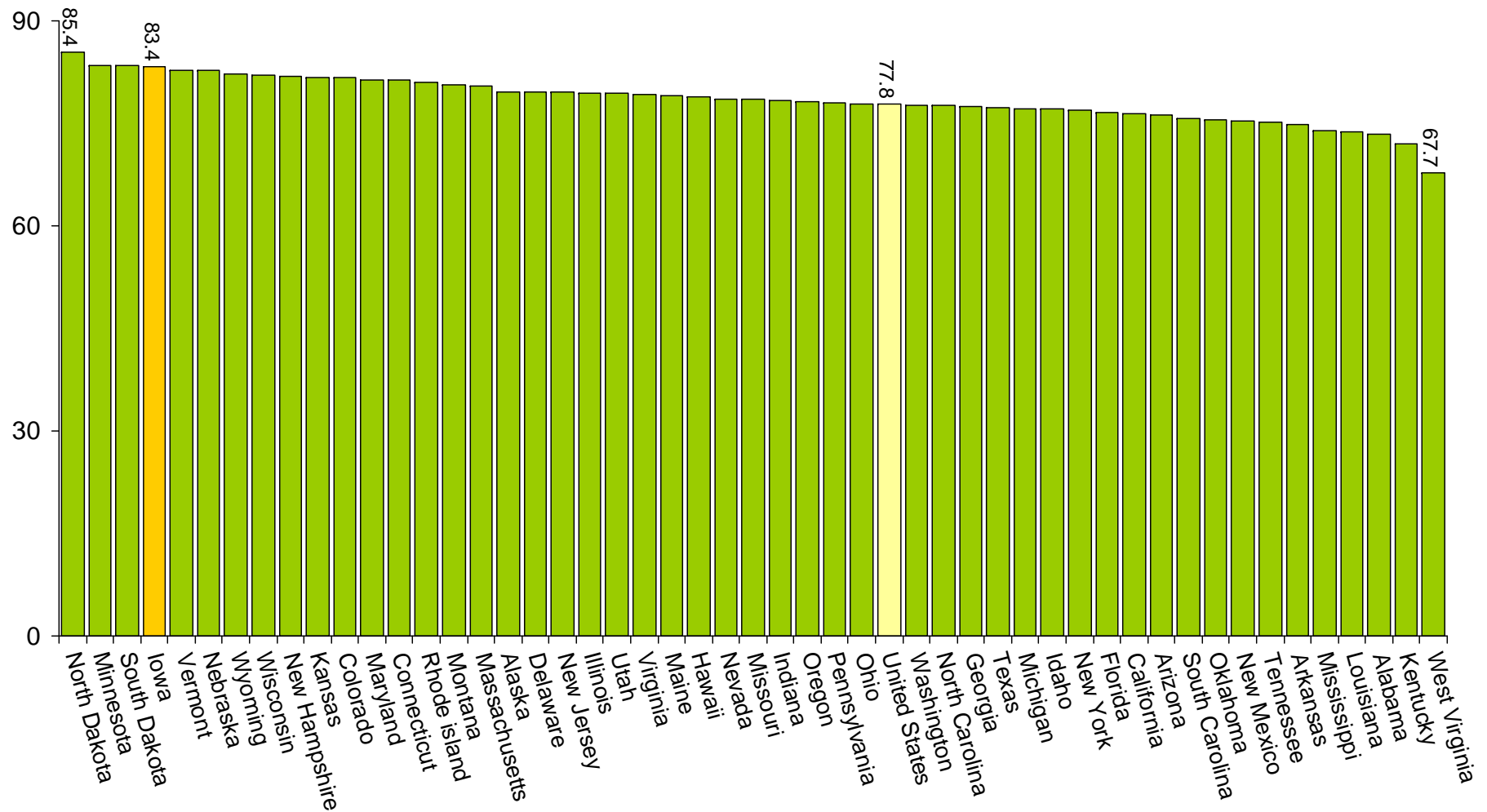
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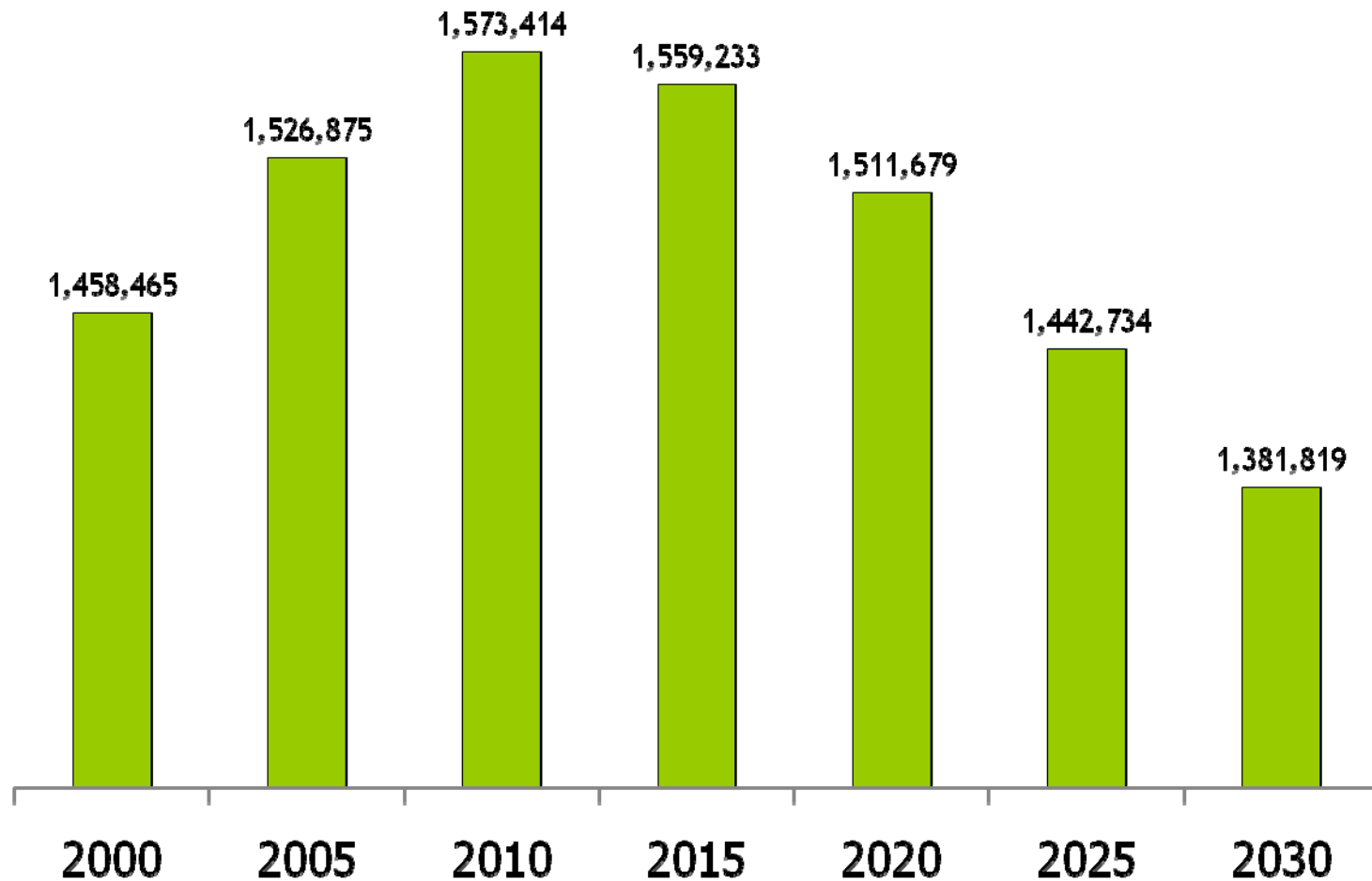
Population Projections—Percent Change, 2000-25



Percent of Civilian Population Age 25-64 Participating in the Workforce, 2005

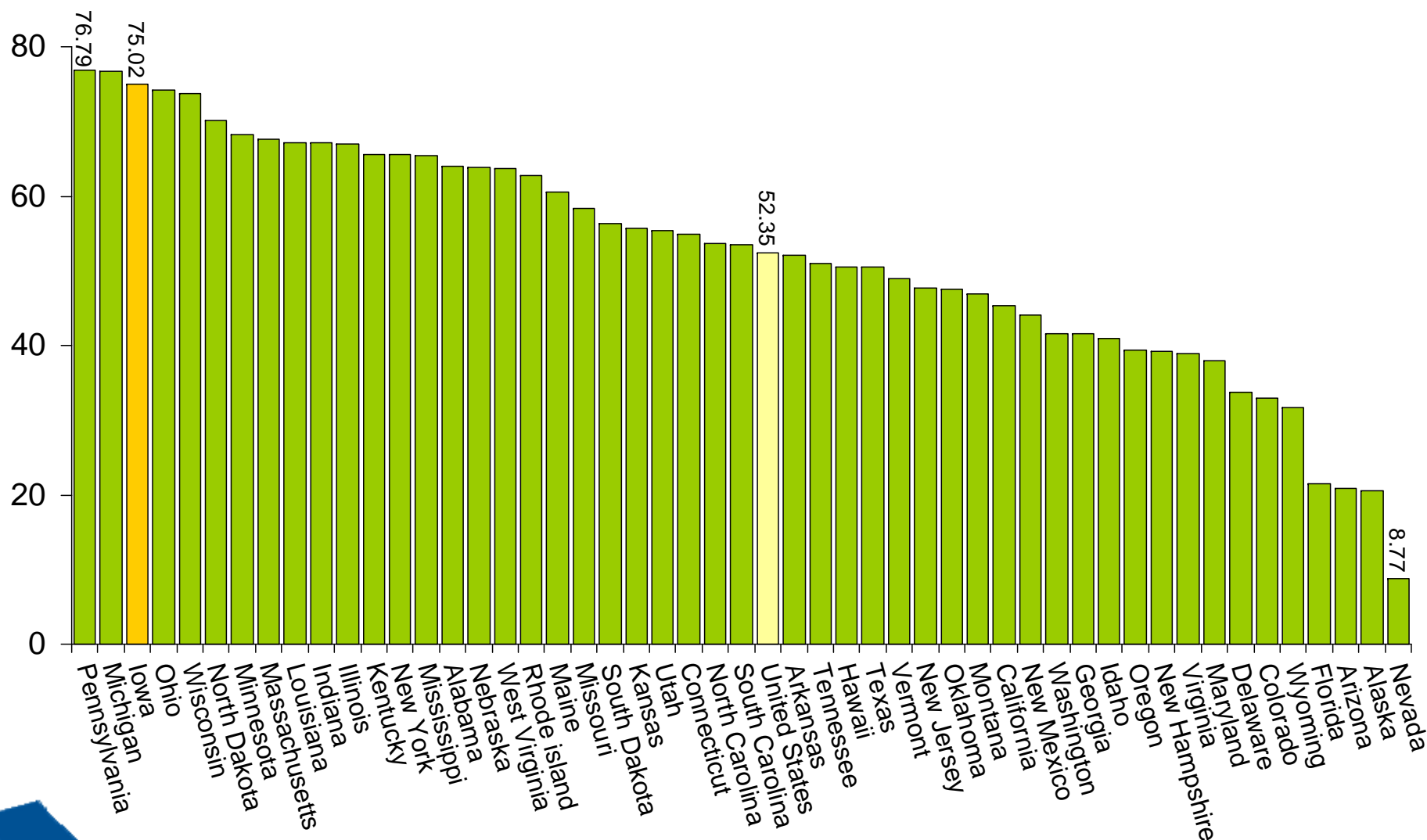


Iowa Population Projections, Ages 25-64, 2000-2030

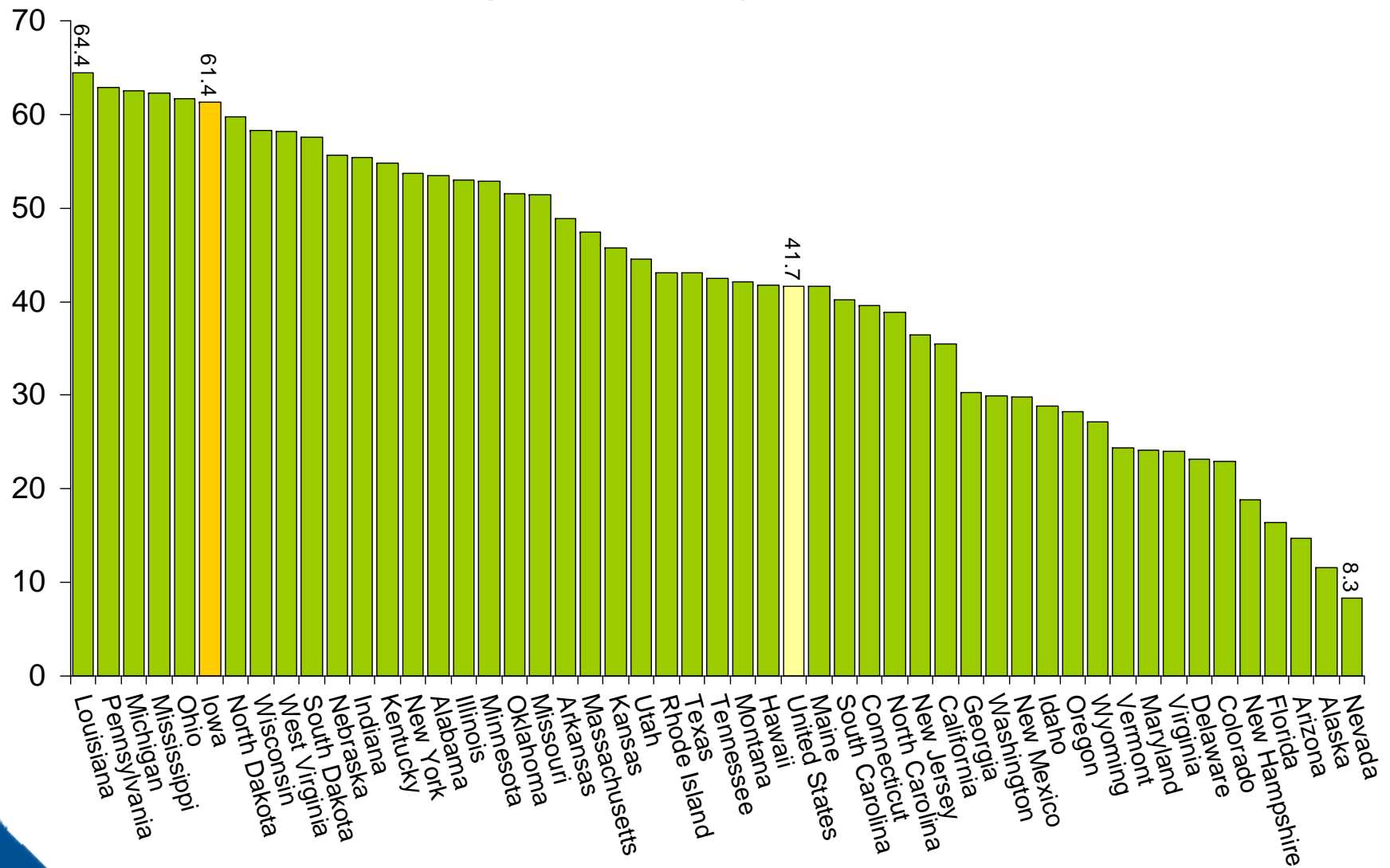


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005.
Internet Release Date: April 21, 2005

Percent of Residents Age 25-64 with an Associate Degree Born In-State, 2005



Percent of Residents Age 25-64 with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher Born In-State, 2005

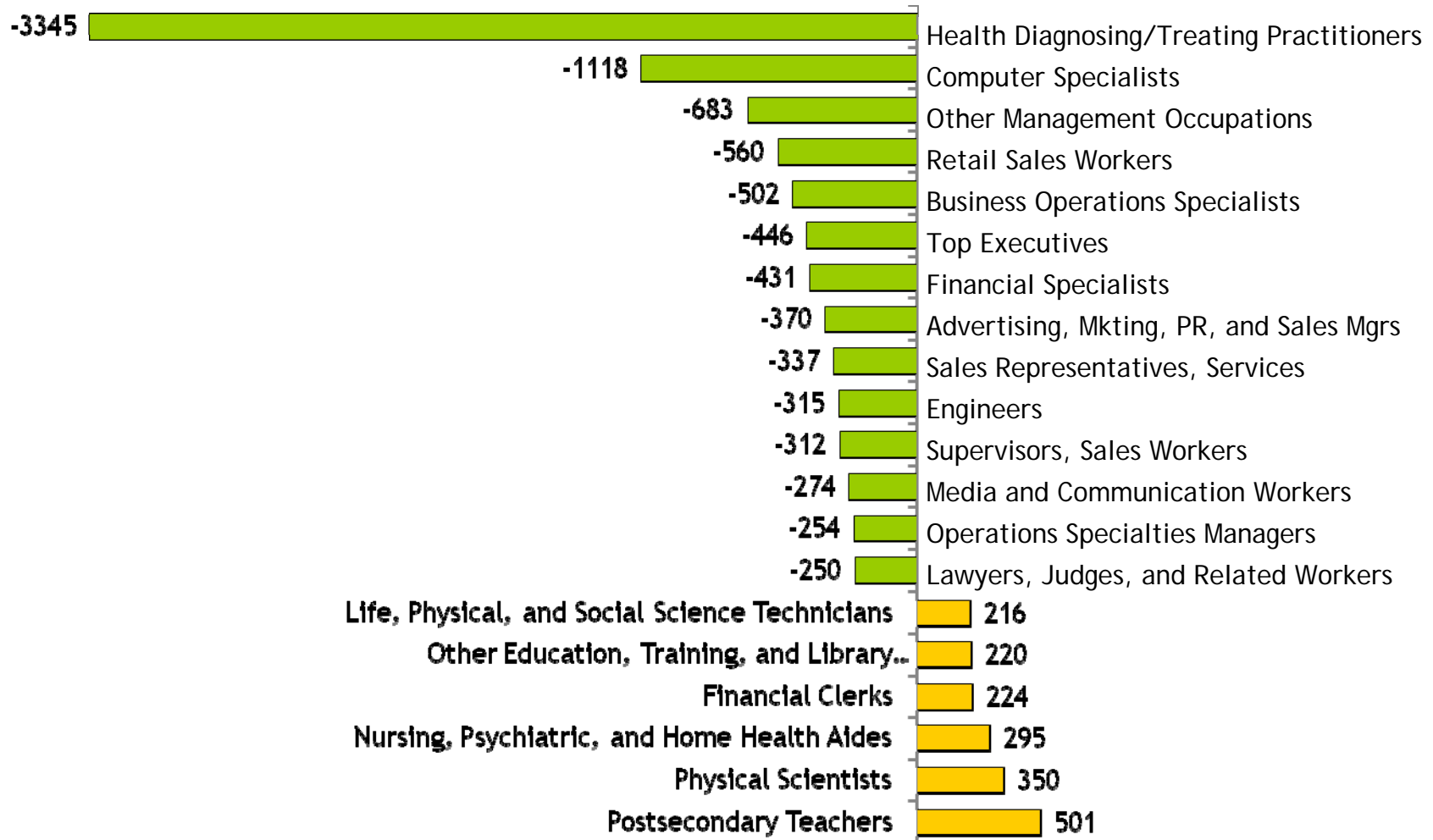


Iowa Net Migration by Occupation, Ages 22-29 1995-2000



Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census; 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files.

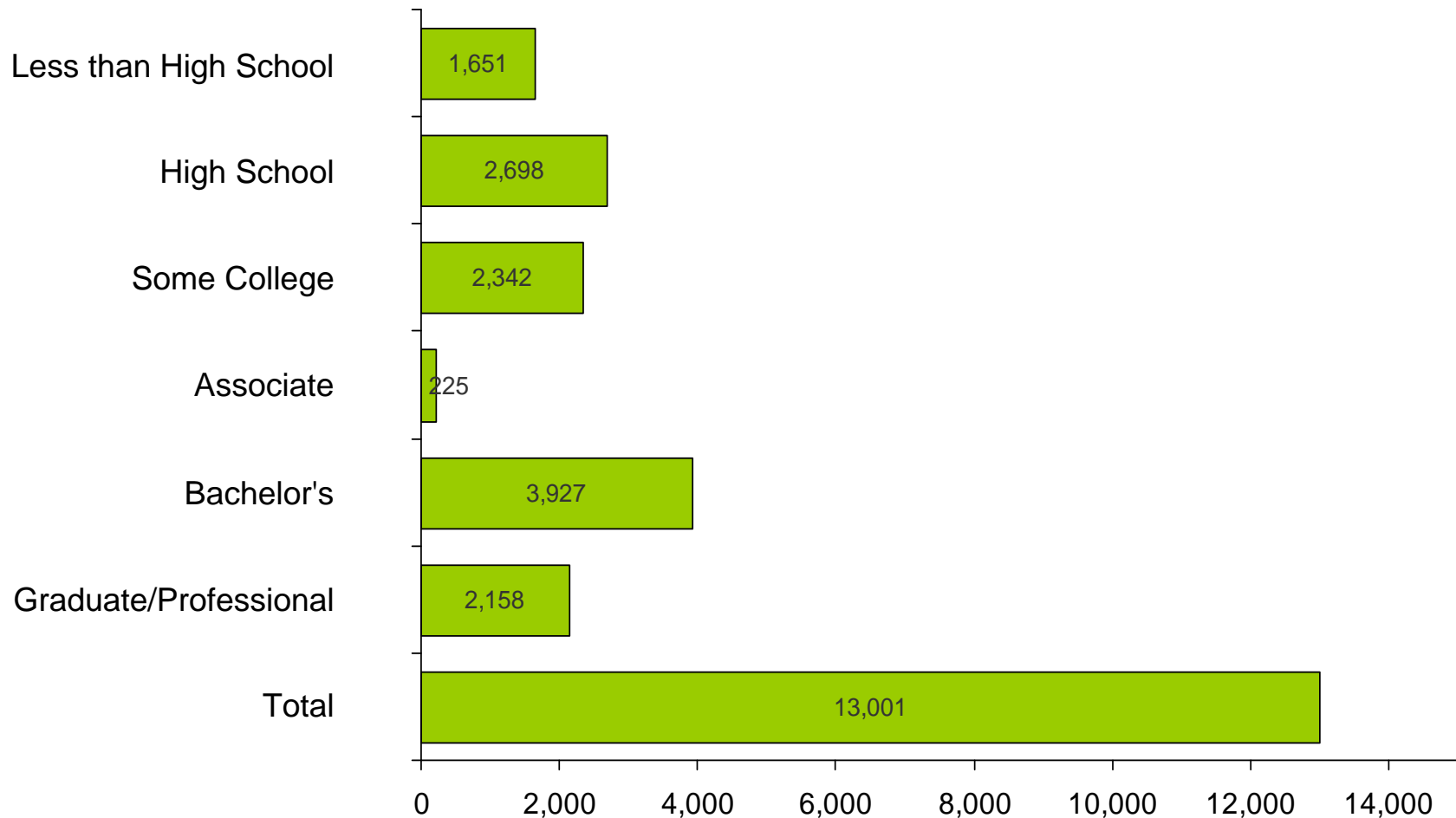
Iowa Net Migration by Occupation, Ages 30-64 1995-2000



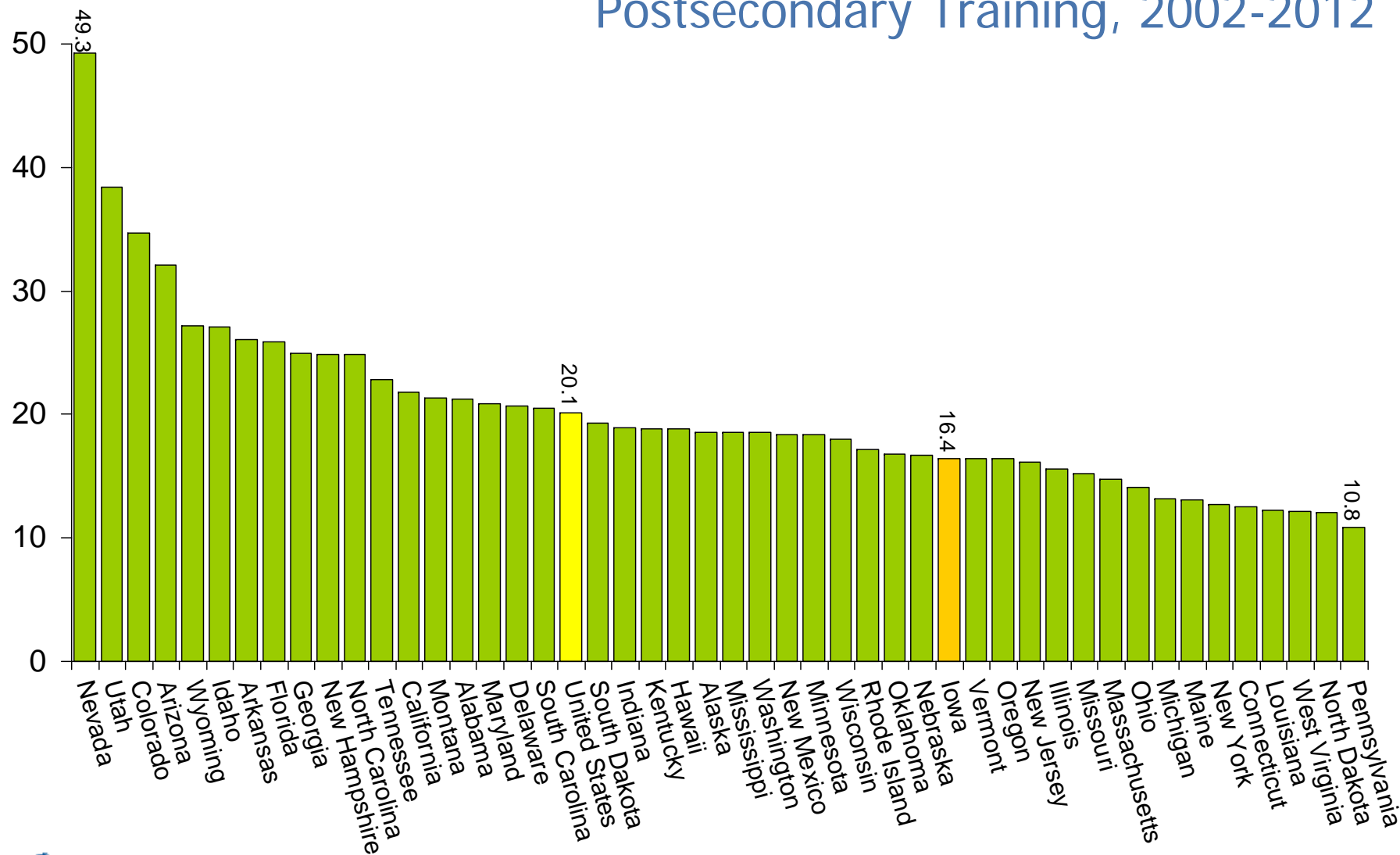
Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census; 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files.



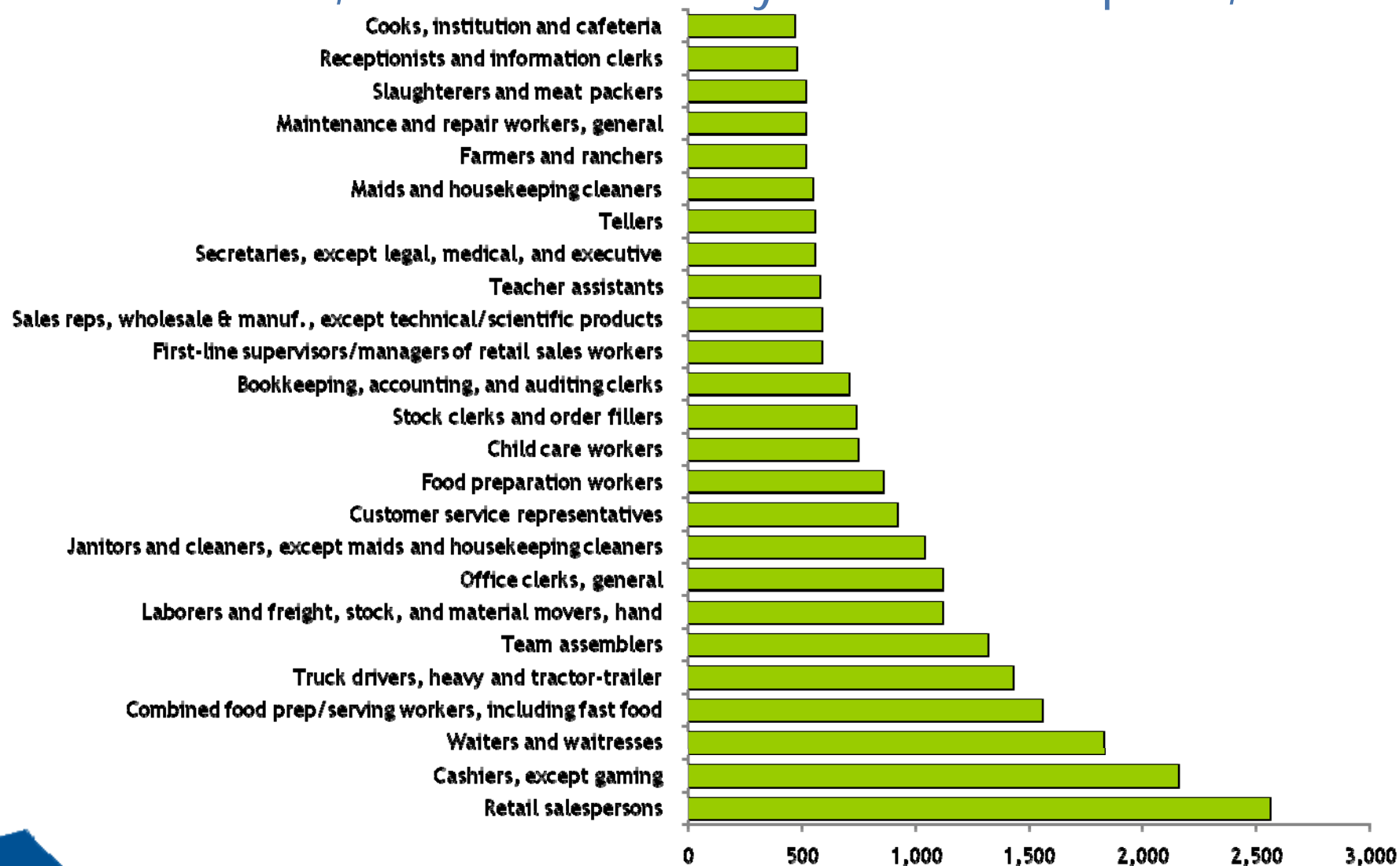
Iowa Net Migration of Residents Age 22-64 by Level of Education, 2005-06



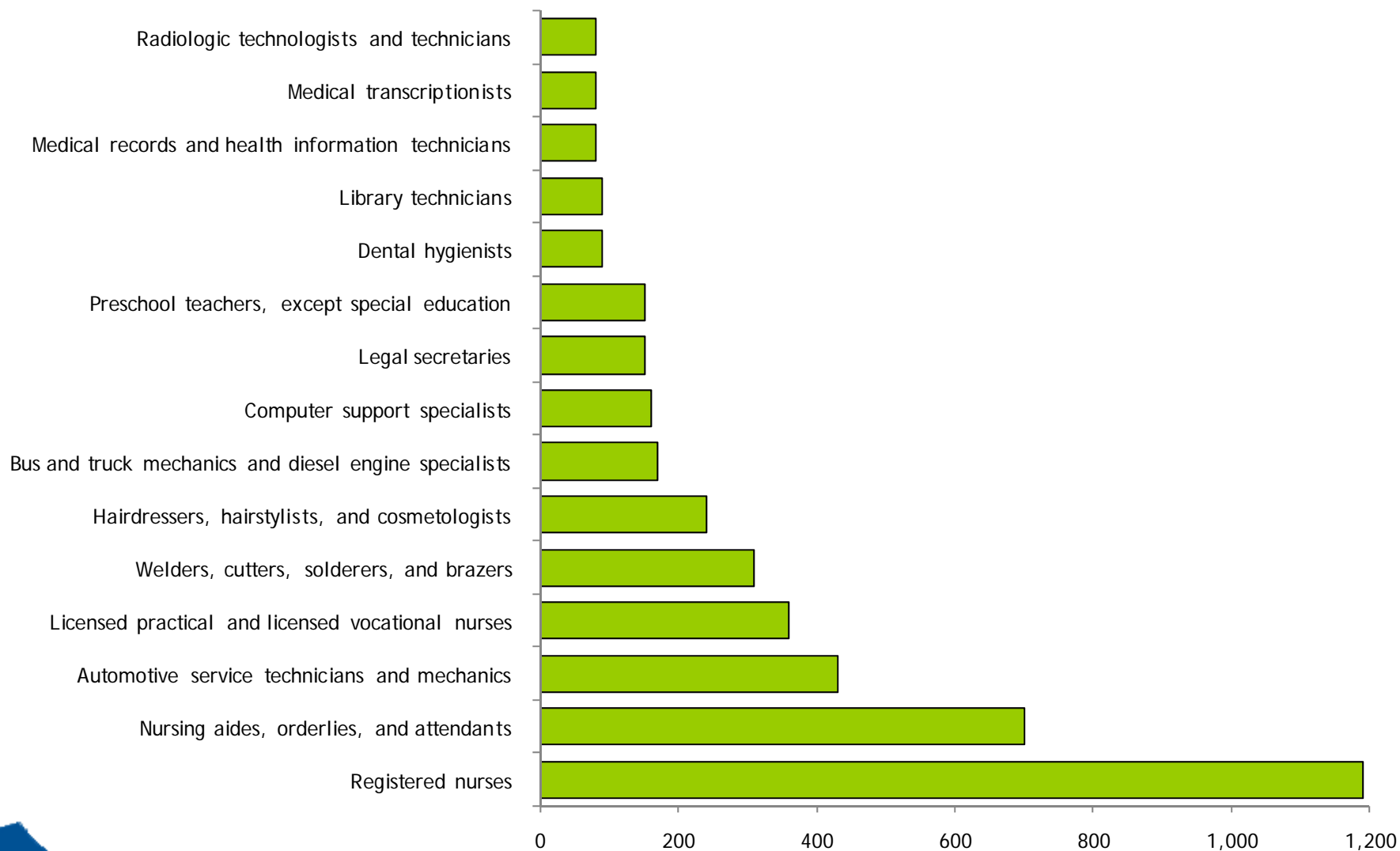
Projected Percent Change in Occupations Requiring Some Postsecondary Training, 2002-2012



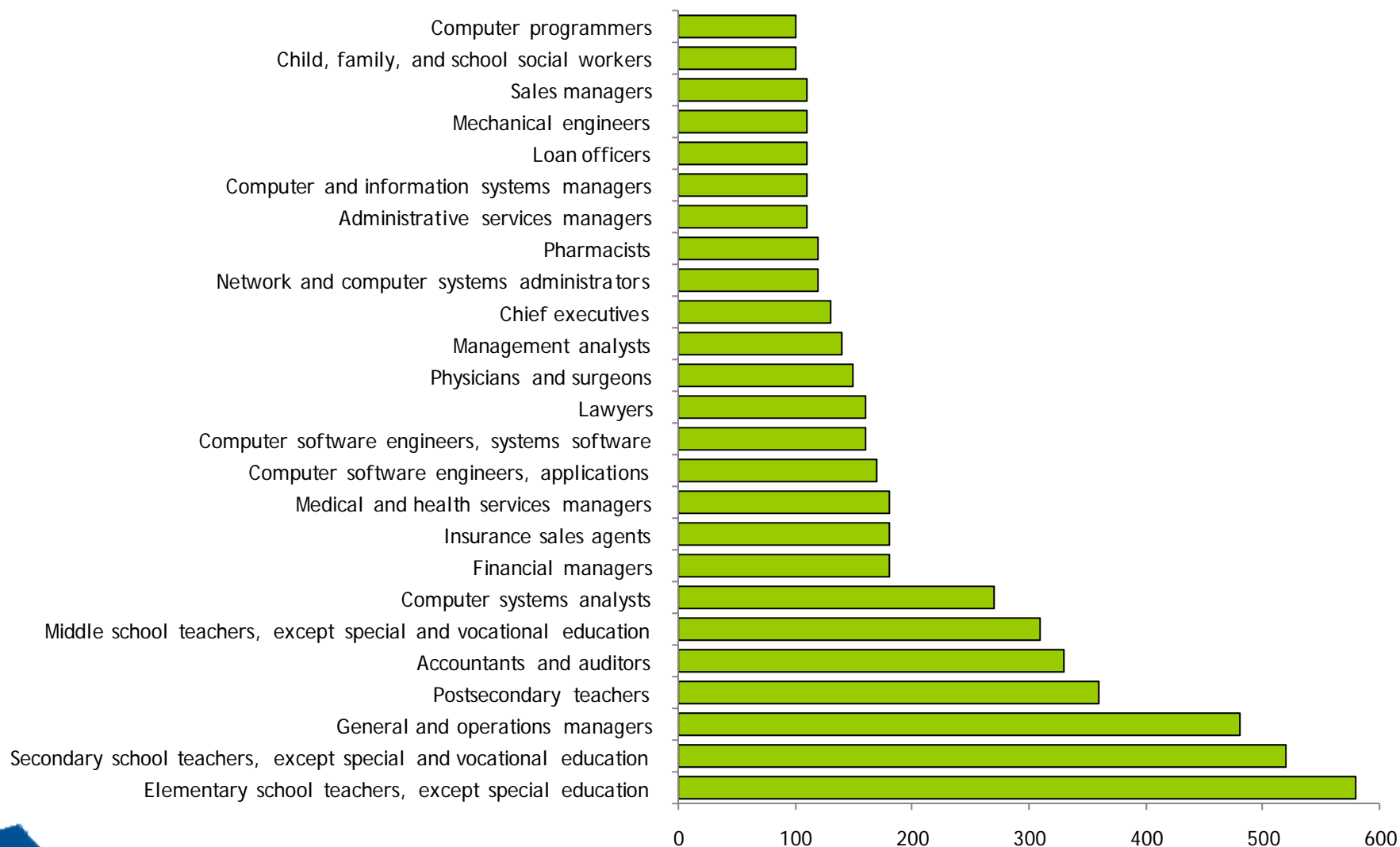
Occupations with Most Average Annual Openings, from 2004-2014, No Post-secondary Education Required, Iowa



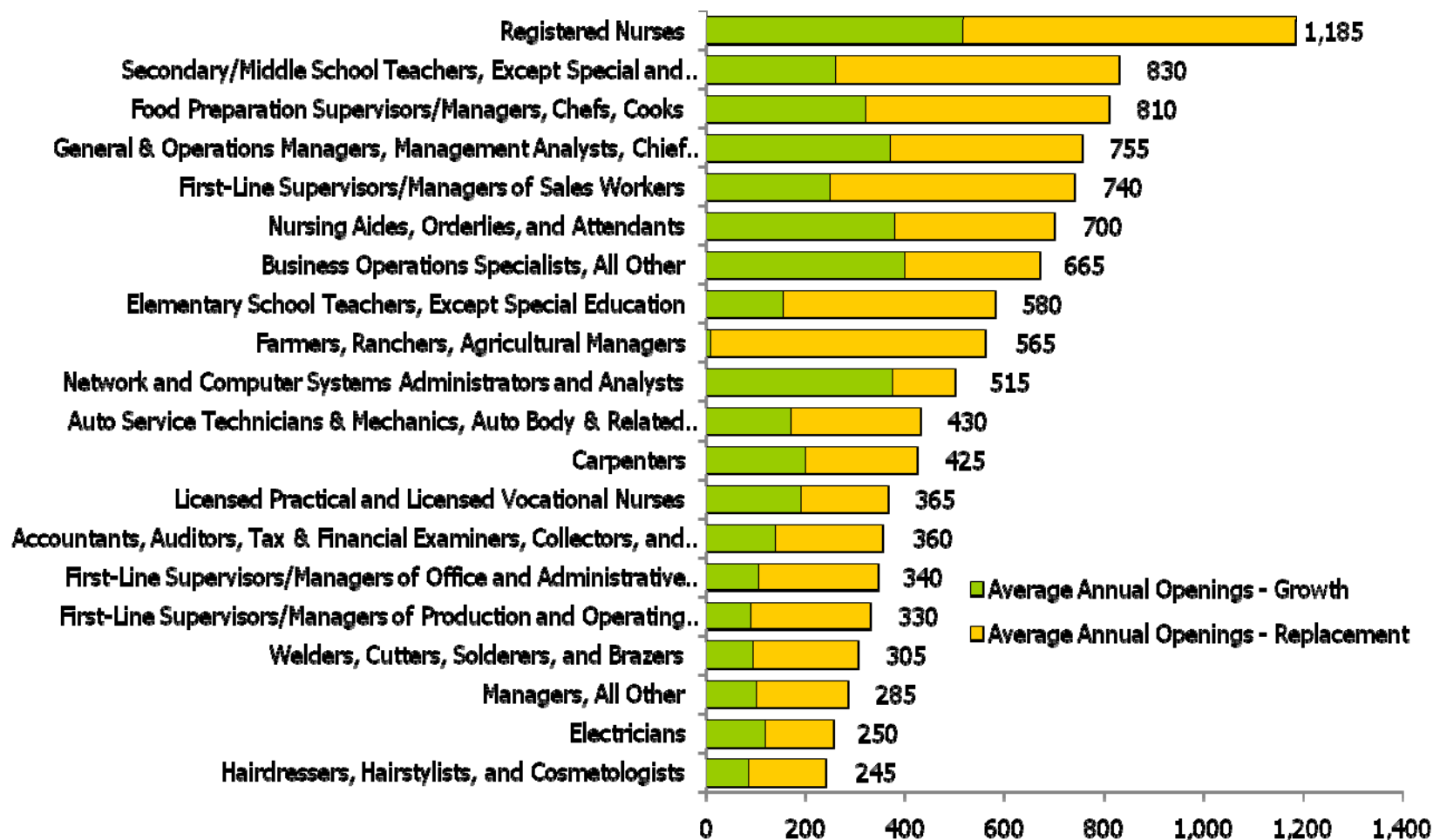
Occupations with Most Average Annual Openings, from 2004-2014, Some College or Associate Degree Required, Iowa



Occupations with Most Average Annual Openings, from 2004-2014, Bachelor's Degree or Higher Required, Iowa

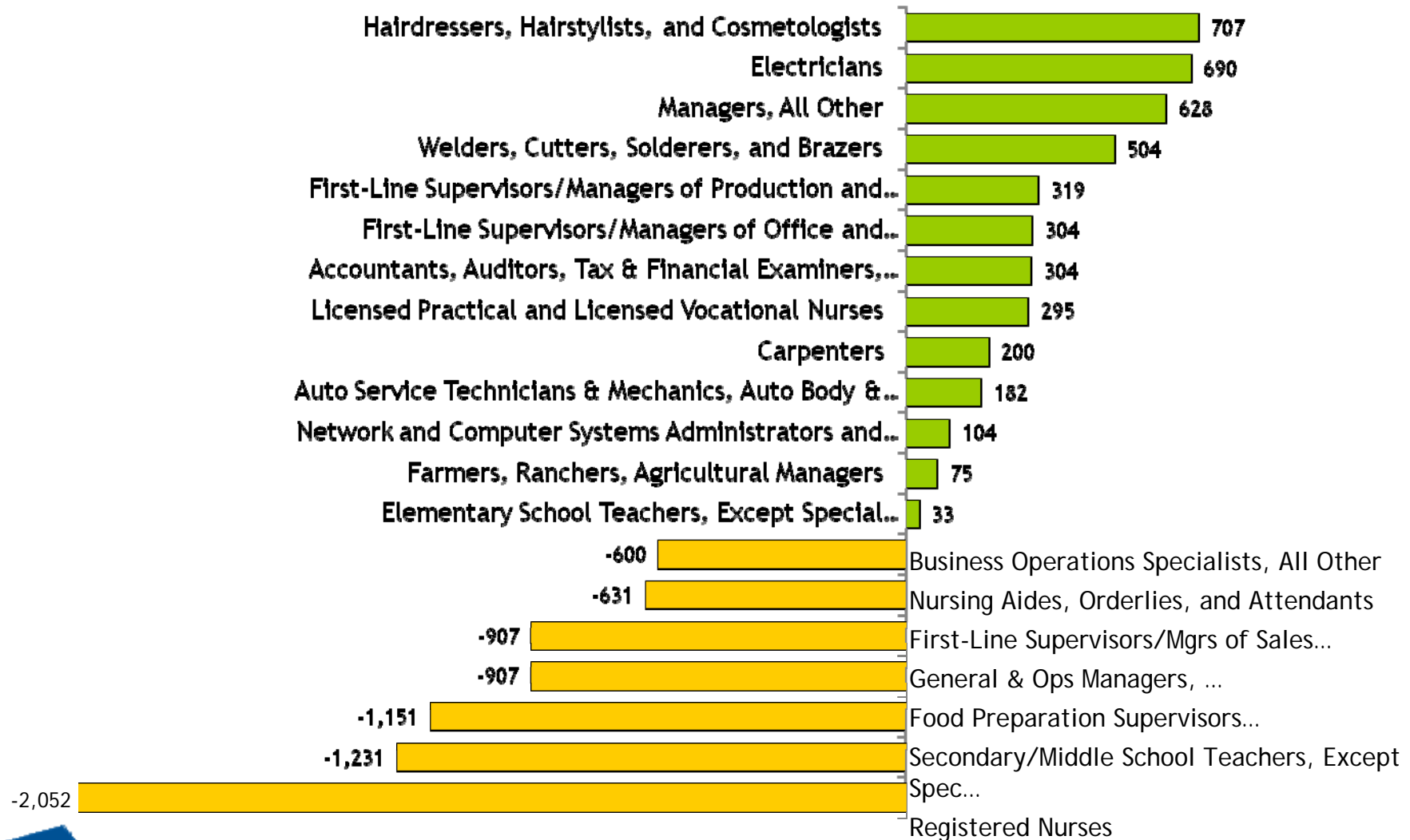


Iowa Average Annual Openings in High Demand Occupations



*Annual openings due to growth and replacement may not add to total due to rounding in the occupation projections.

Iowa Supply Gap in High Demand Occupations



Gap Between Supply & Demand in Selected Occupations

(Average Annual Openings 2004-14 vs. Current Annual Degree Production)

Occupation	Average Annual Openings - Growth	Average Annual Openings - Replacement	Average Annual Openings - Total*	Average Annual Applicable Awards	Supply Gap - Openings Less Awards
Food Preparation Supervisors/Managers, Chefs, Cooks	320	490	810	103	707
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Sales Workers	250	490	740	50	690
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	400	270	665	37	628
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	380	320	700	196	504
Secondary/Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	260	570	830	511	319
Carpenters	200	225	425	121	304
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	90	240	330	26	304
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	105	240	340	45	295
Electricians	120	135	250	50	200
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	95	210	305	123	182
Managers, All Other	100	185	285	181	104
Farmers, Ranchers, Agricultural Managers	10	550	565	490	75
Auto Service Technicians & Mechanics, Auto Body & Related Repairers	170	260	430	397	33
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	85	155	245	845	-600
Network and Computer Systems Administrators and Analysts	375	125	515	1,146	-631
Accountants, Auditors, Tax & Financial Examiners, Collectors, and Revenue Agents	140	215	360	1,267	-907
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	155	425	580	1,487	-907
Registered Nurses	515	670	1,185	2,336	-1,151
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	190	175	365	1,596	-1,231
General & Operations Managers, Management Analysts, Chief Executives, Legislators	370	385	755	2,807	-2,052



4. Keeping Higher Education Affordable in Difficult Economic Times

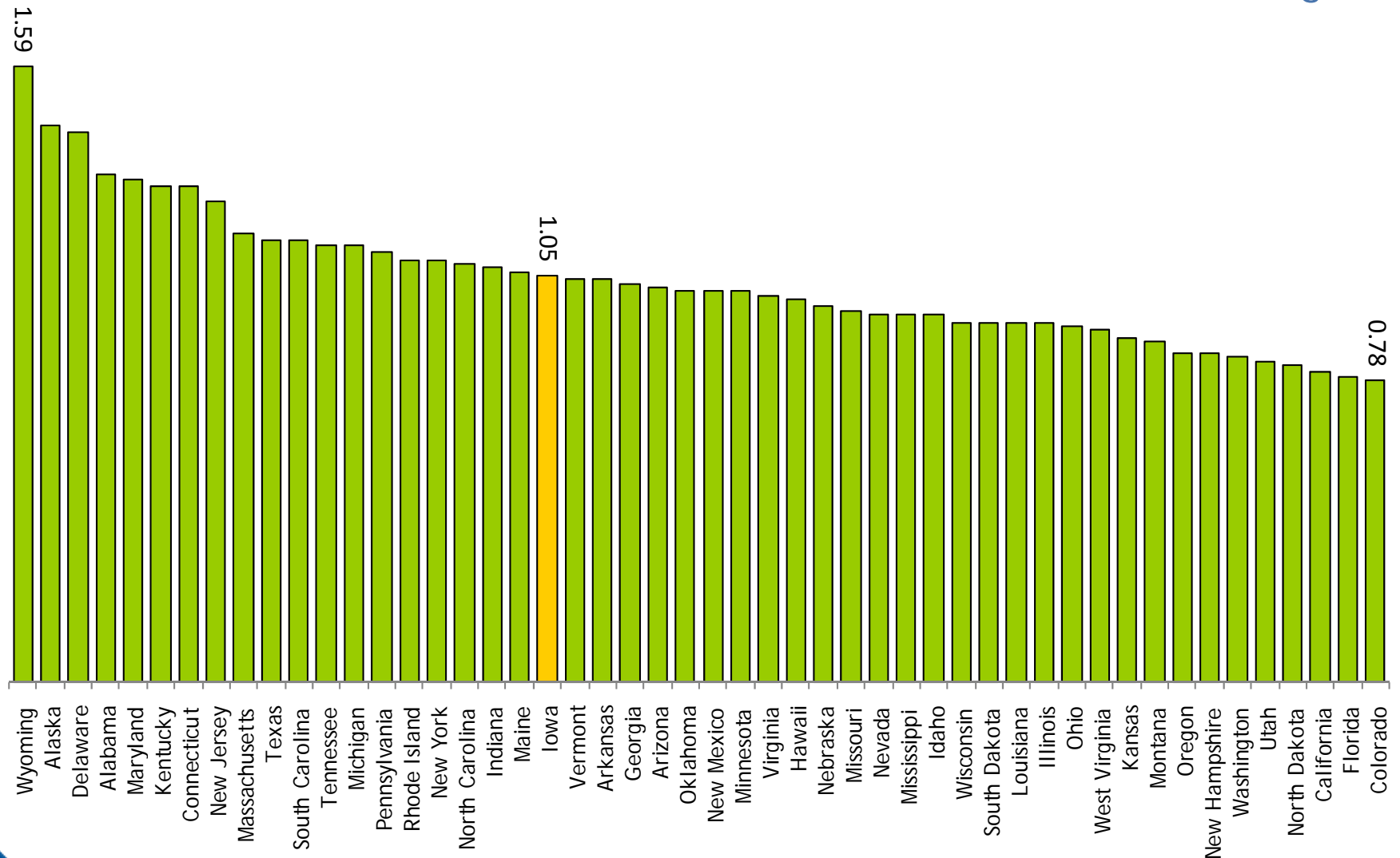


NCHEMS

slide 80

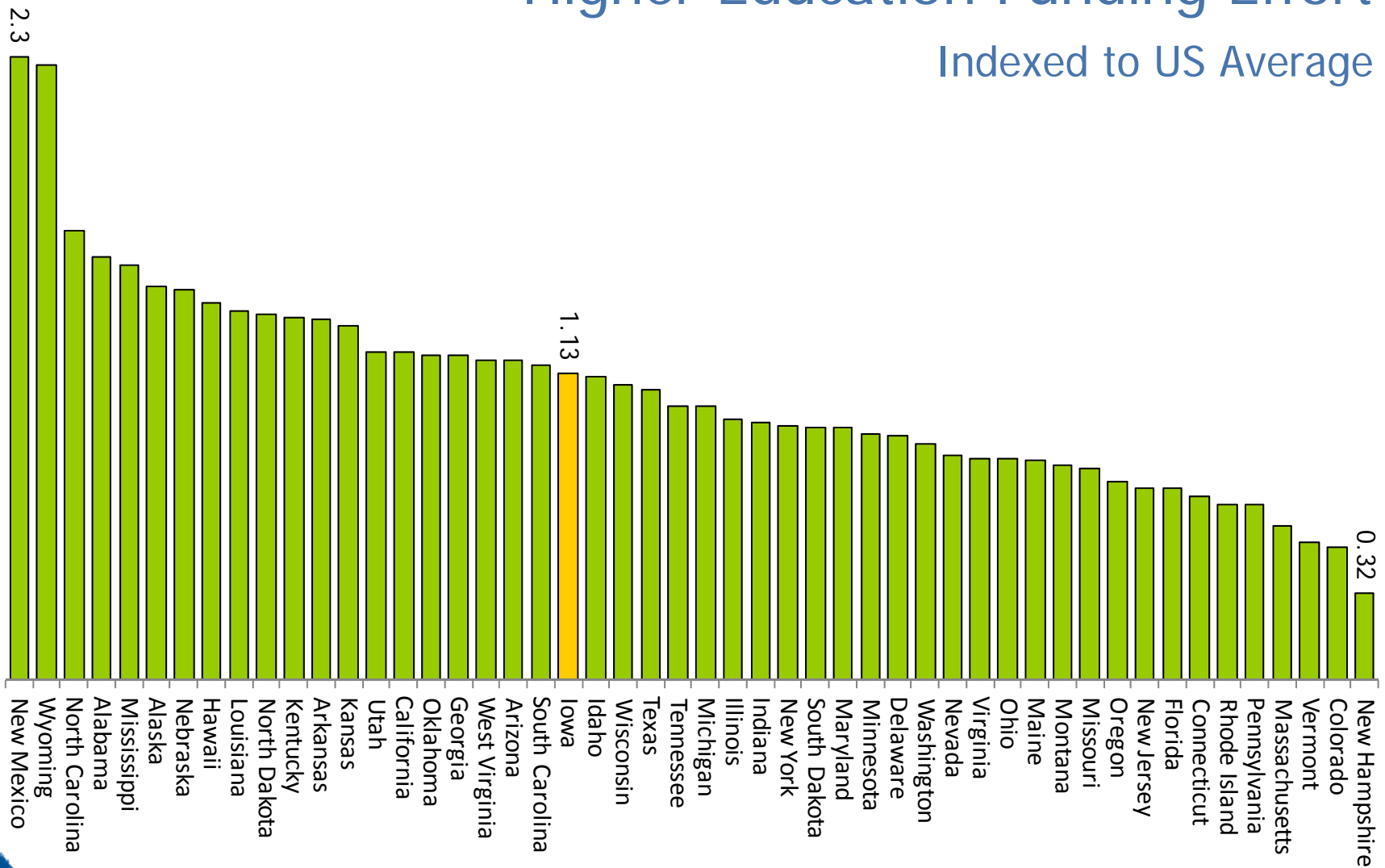
Total Public Higher Education Revenue per FTE

Indexed to US Average

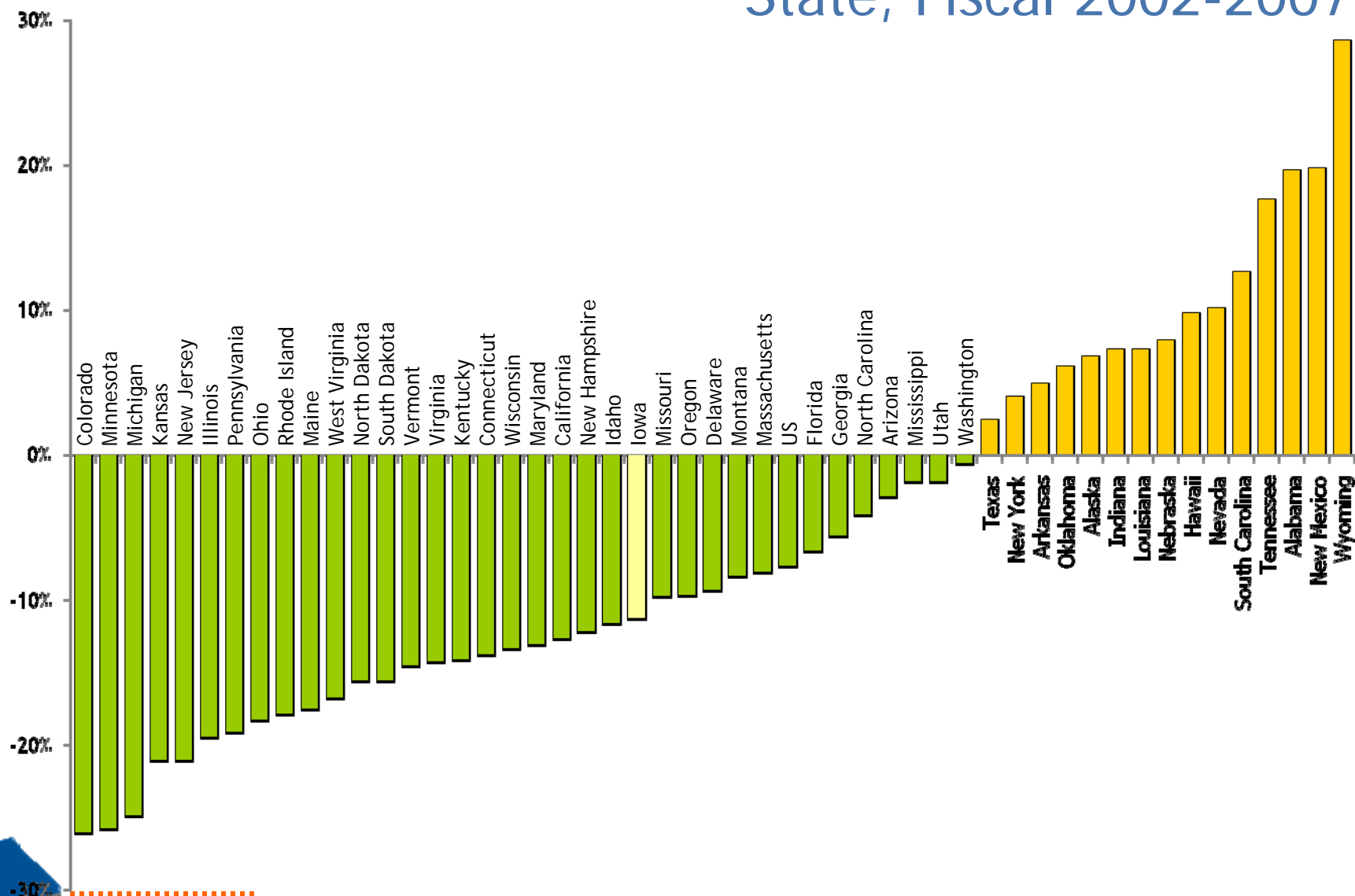


Perspectives on State and Local Government Higher Education Funding Effort

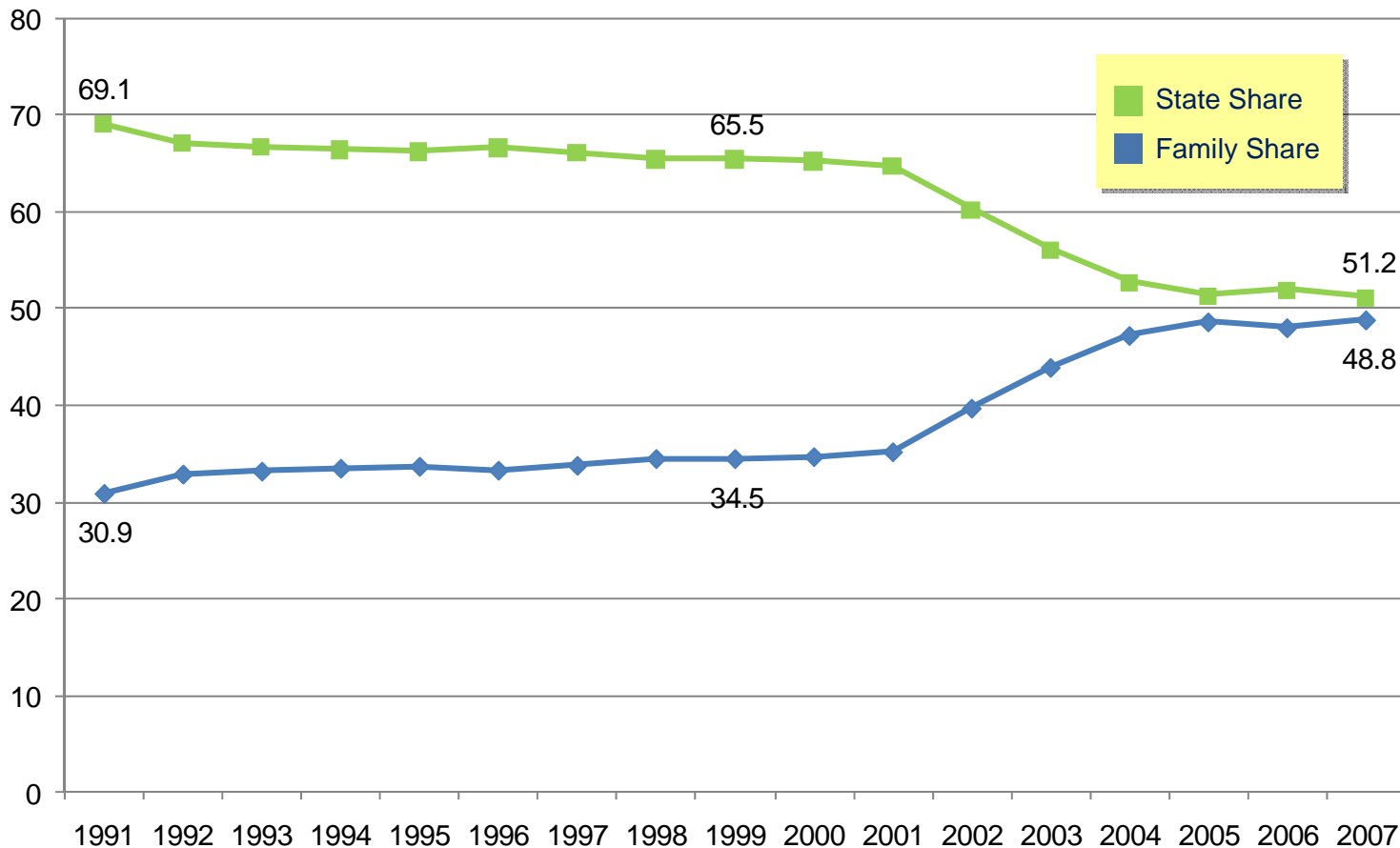
Indexed to US Average



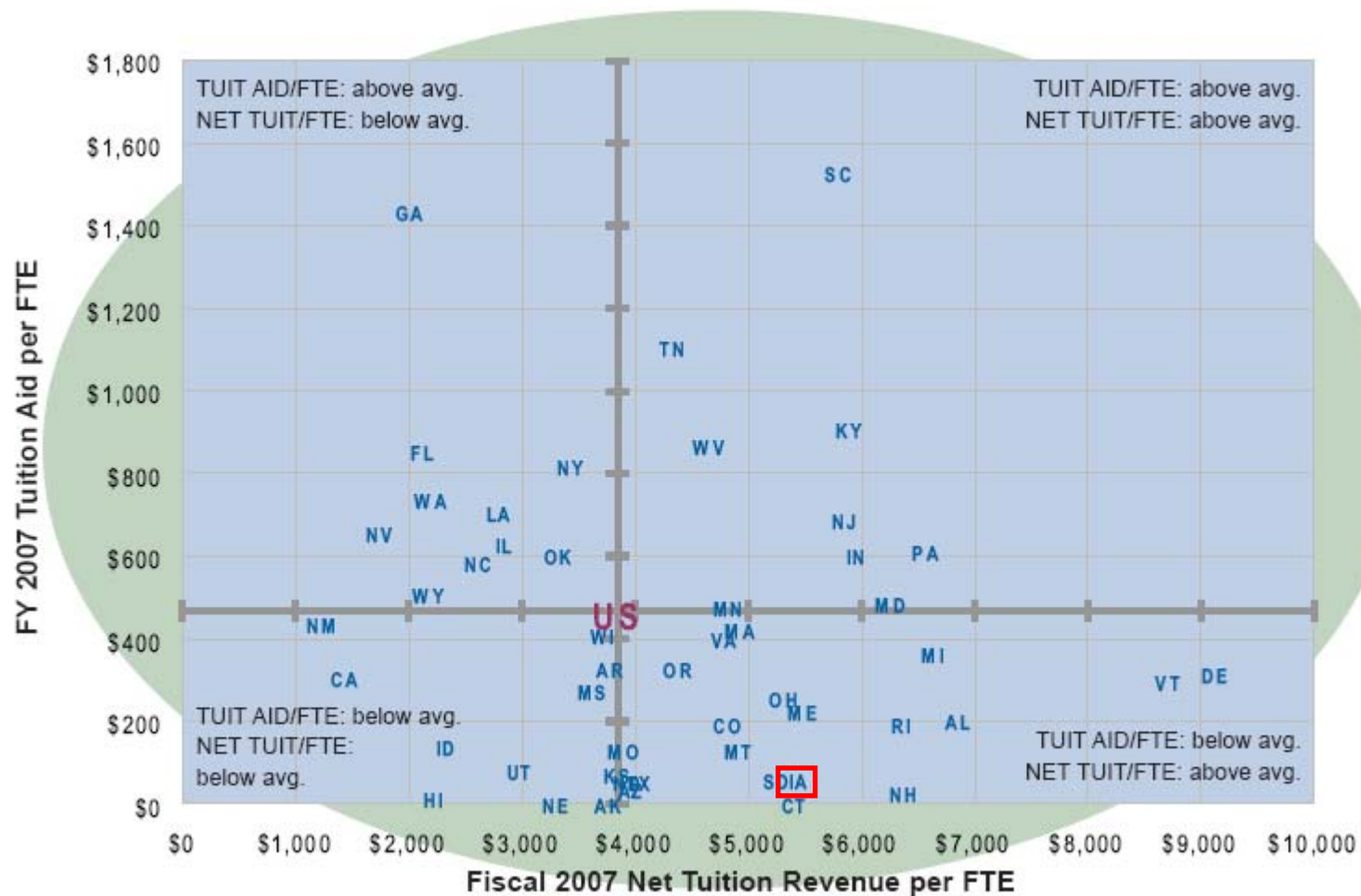
Educational Appropriations per FTE, % Change by State, Fiscal 2002-2007



State & Family Share of Funding for Public Higher Education, 1991 – 2007, Iowa



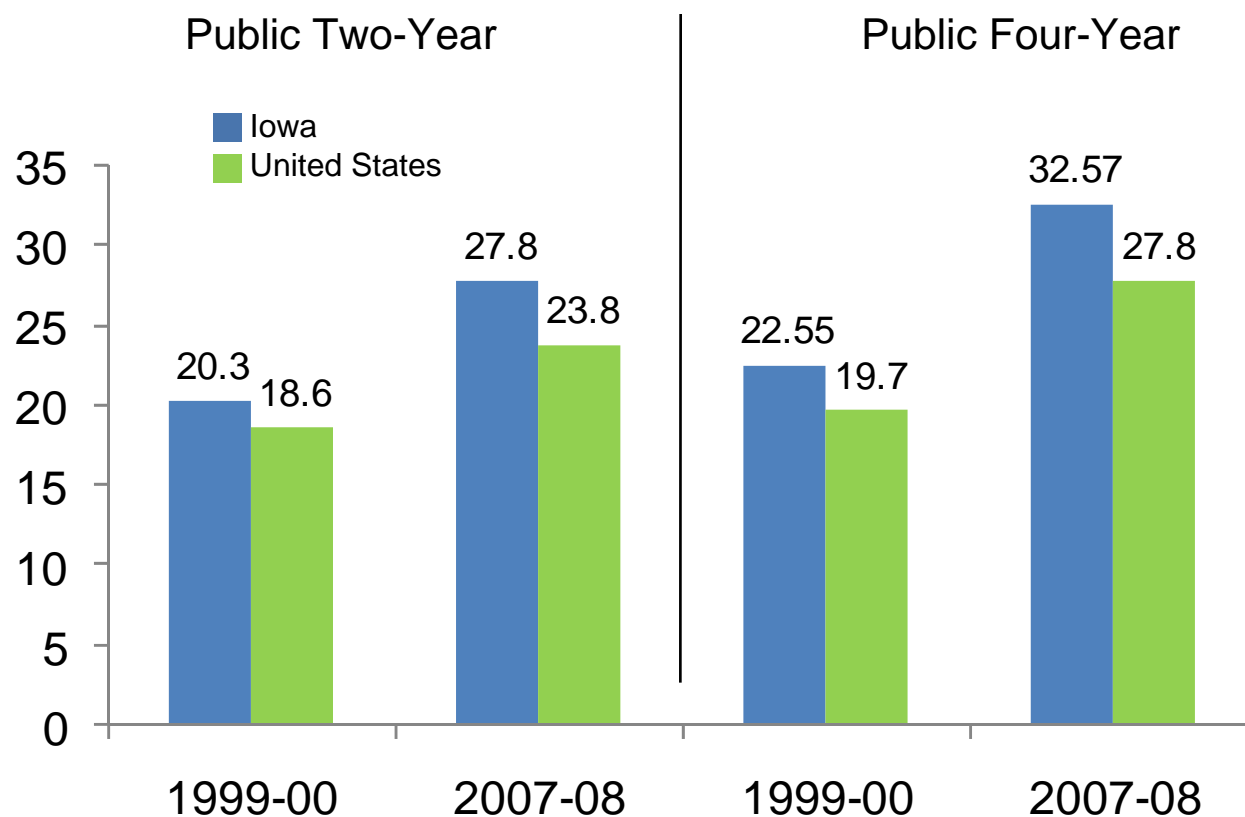
Net Tuition Revenue per FTE and State-Funded Tuition Aid per FTE, FY2007 (Public Institutions only)



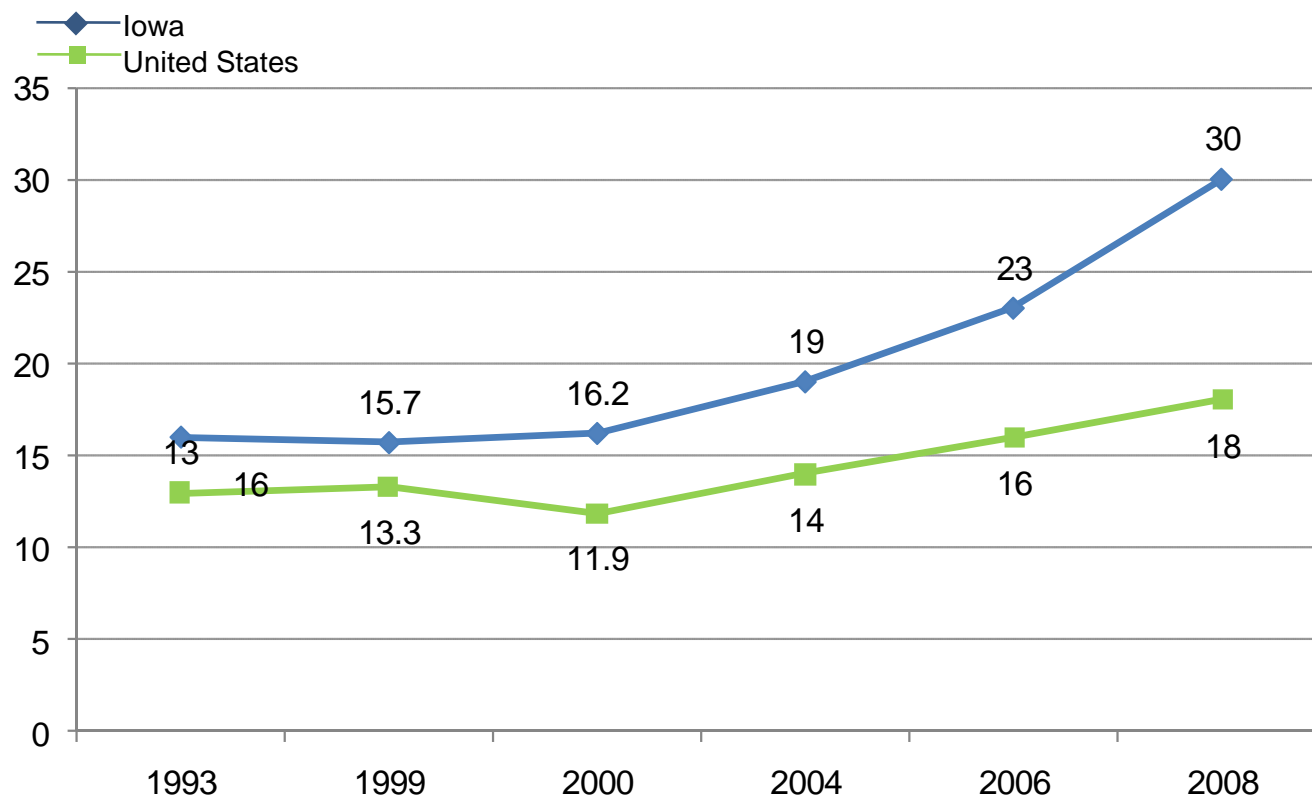
Affordability

AFFORDABILITY	IOWA		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
FAMILY ABILITY TO PAY (50%)			
Percent of income (average of all income groups) needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:			
at community colleges	18%	26%	15%
at public 4-year colleges/universities	18%	30%	16%
at private 4-year colleges/universities	46%	59%	32%
STRATEGIES FOR AFFORDABILITY (40%)			
State investment in need-based financial aid as compared to the federal investment.	40%	33%	89%
At lowest priced colleges, the share of income that the poorest families need to pay for tuition.	16%	23%	7%
RELIANCE ON LOANS (10%)			
Average loan amount that undergraduate students borrow each year	\$2,782	\$3,112	\$2,619

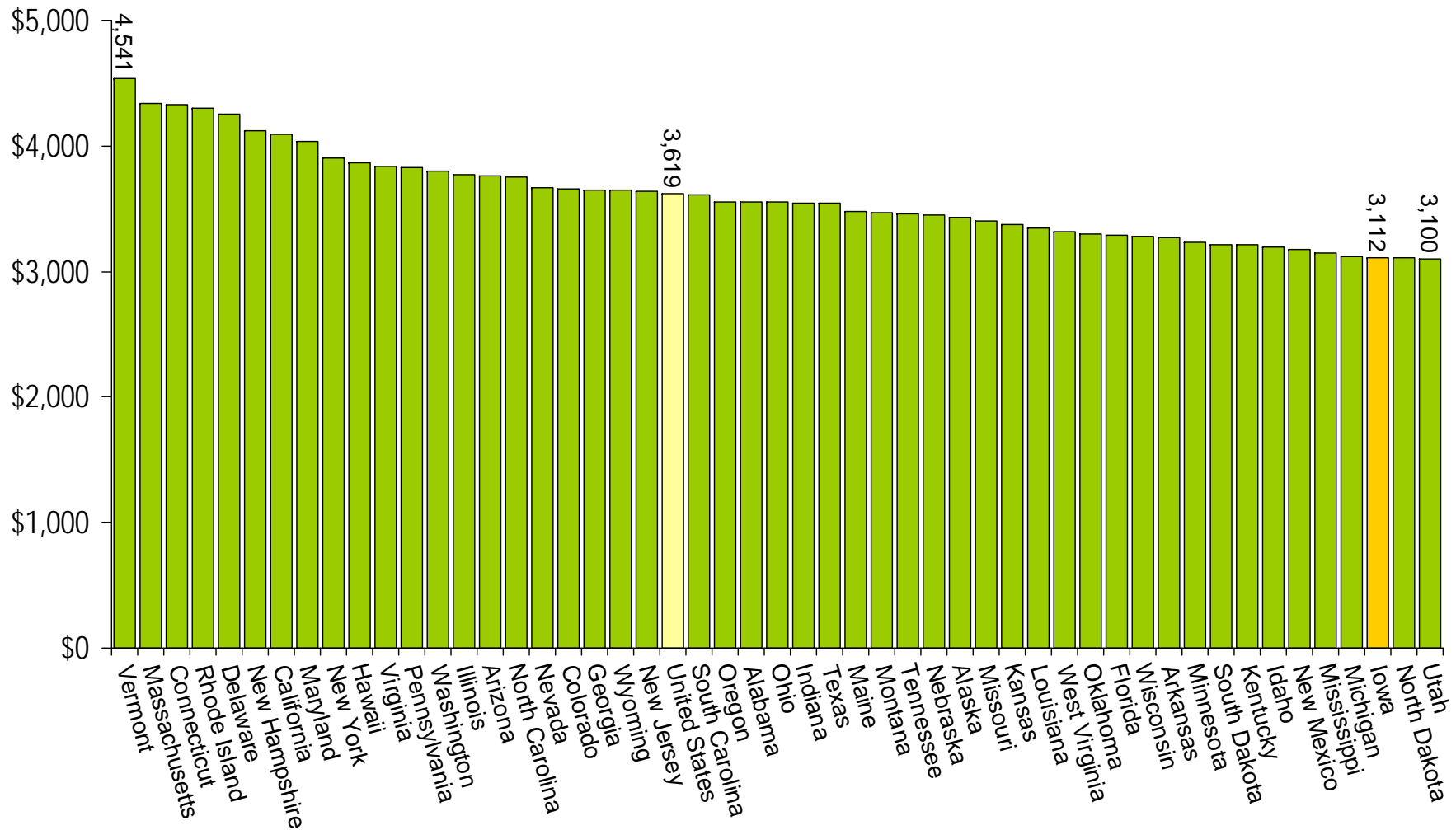
Percentage of Income Needed to Pay for College at Public Two- & Four-Year Institutions, 2000-2008



Share of Income that the Poorest Families Need to Pay for Tuition at the Lowest Priced Colleges

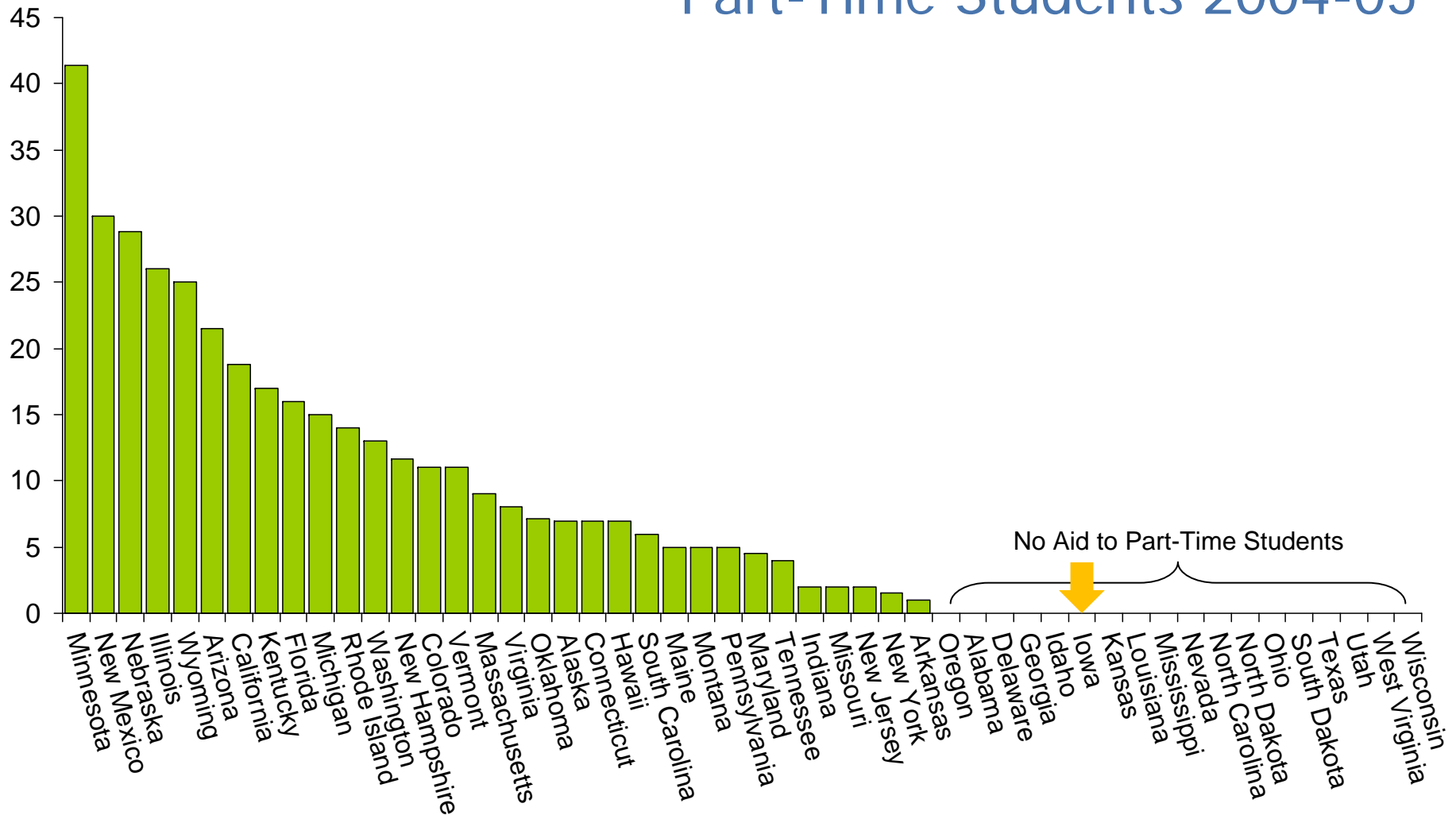


Average Loan Amount Students Borrow Each Year, 2004

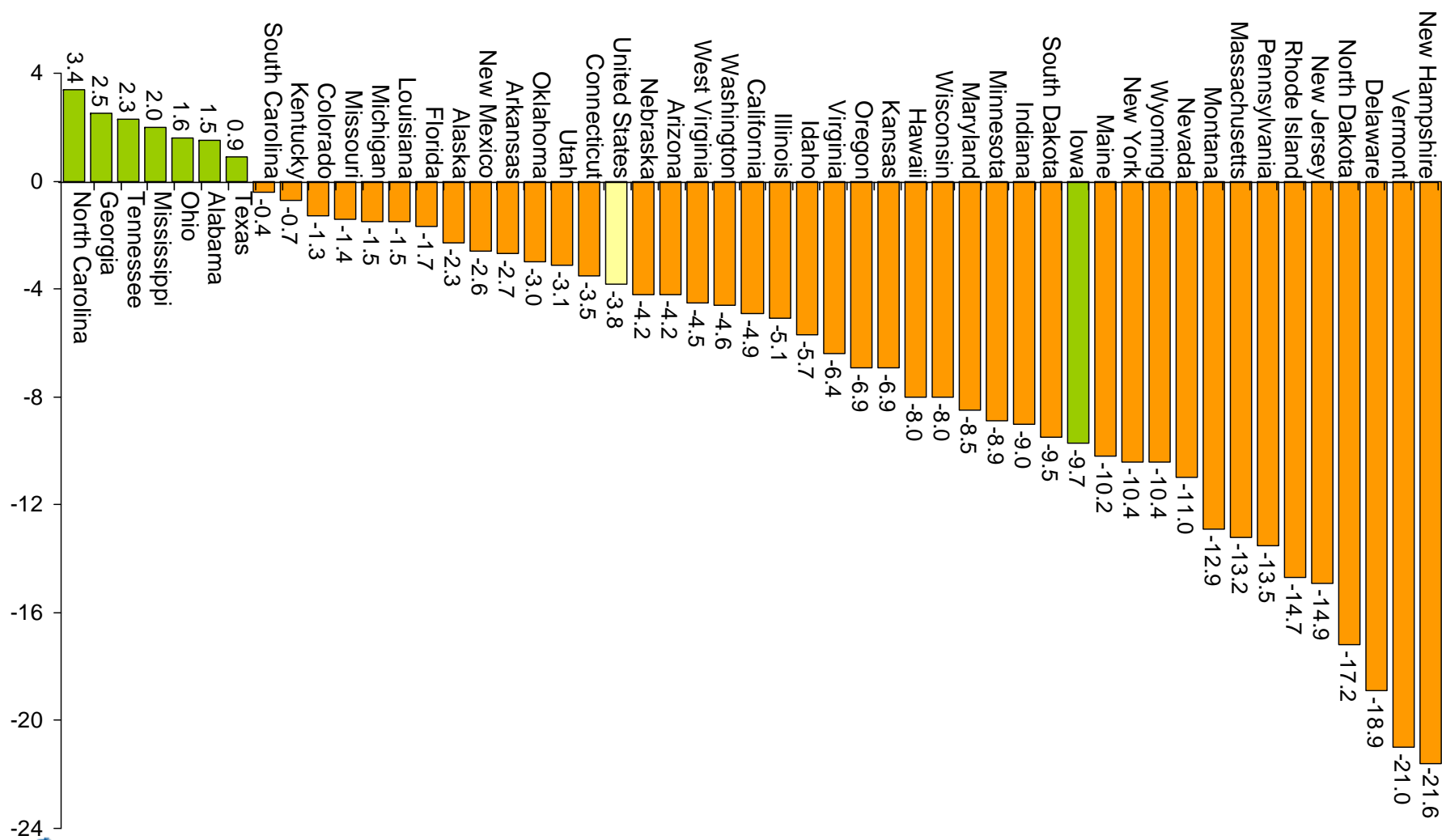


Source: NCPPE, Measuring Up: The State-by-State Report Card for Higher Education

Proportion of Need-Based Aid Distributed to Part-Time Students 2004-05

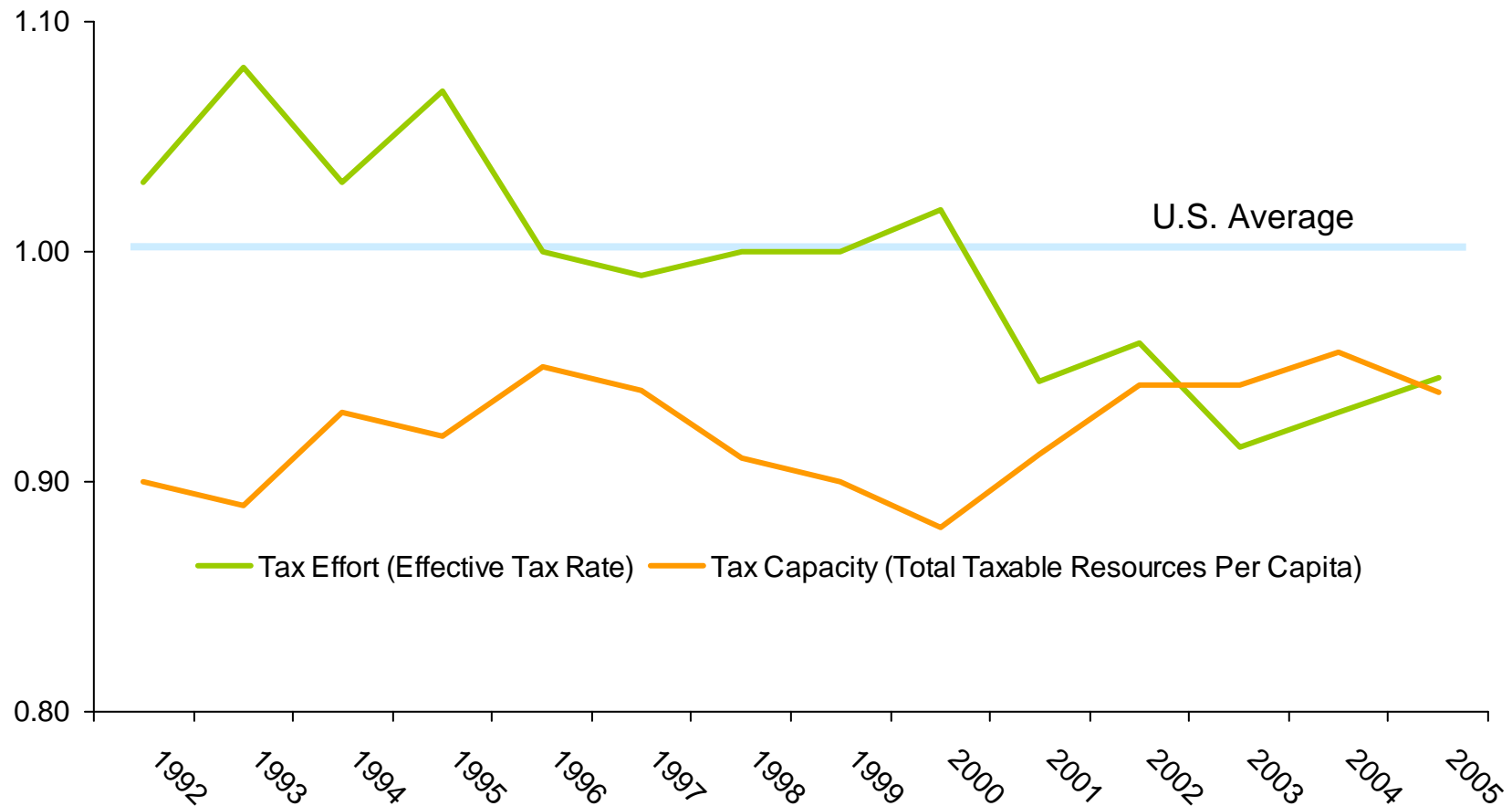


Change in College Participation Rates for Students from Low-Income Families by State, 1999-2006

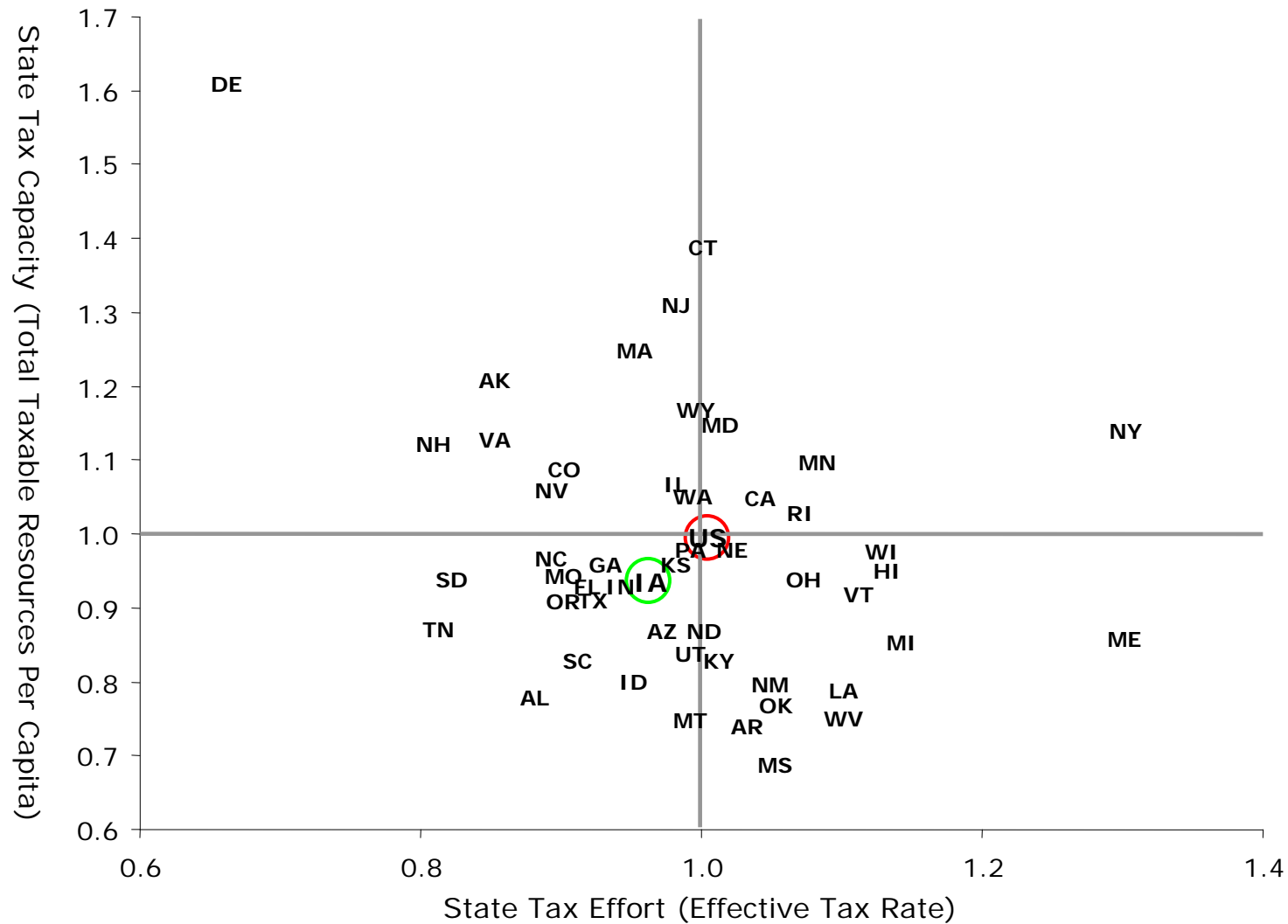


Source: Postsecondary Education Opportunity #188, February 2008

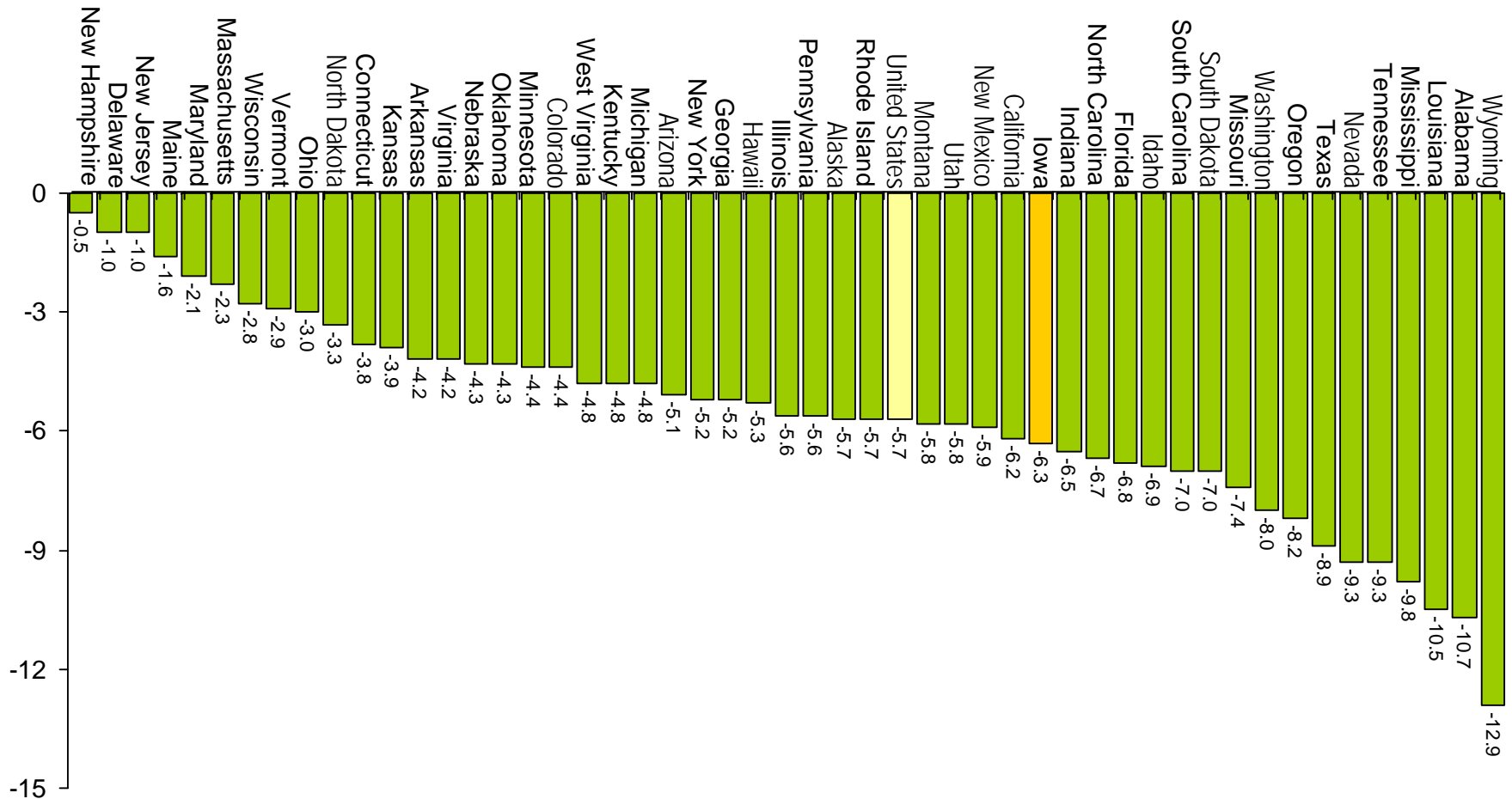
State Tax Capacity & Effort Iowa Indexed to U.S. Average



State Tax Capacity & Effort Iowa Indexed to U.S. Average

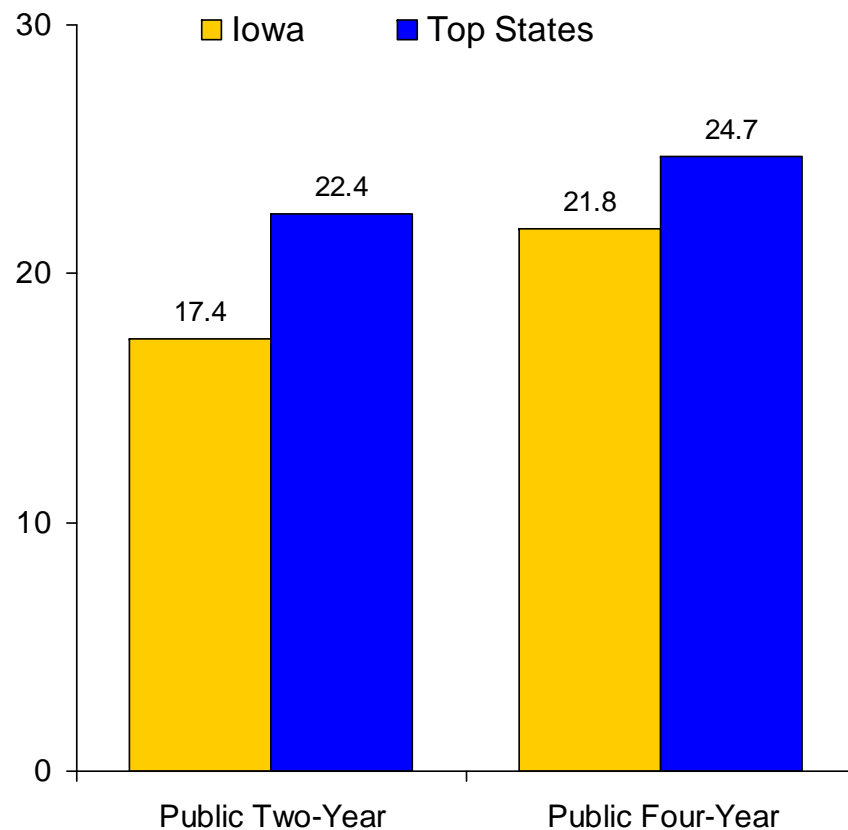


Projected State and Local Budget Surplus (Gap) as a Percent of Revenues, 2013

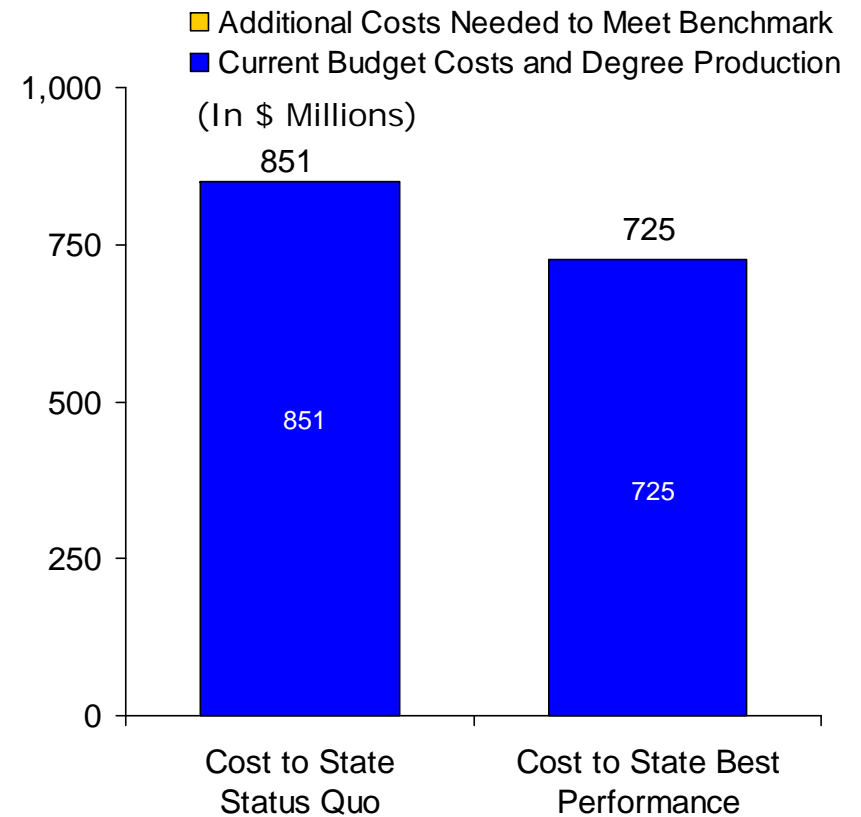


Savings if Iowa Reaches Top Performance in Degree Production

Performance: Undergraduate Degrees Awarded Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students

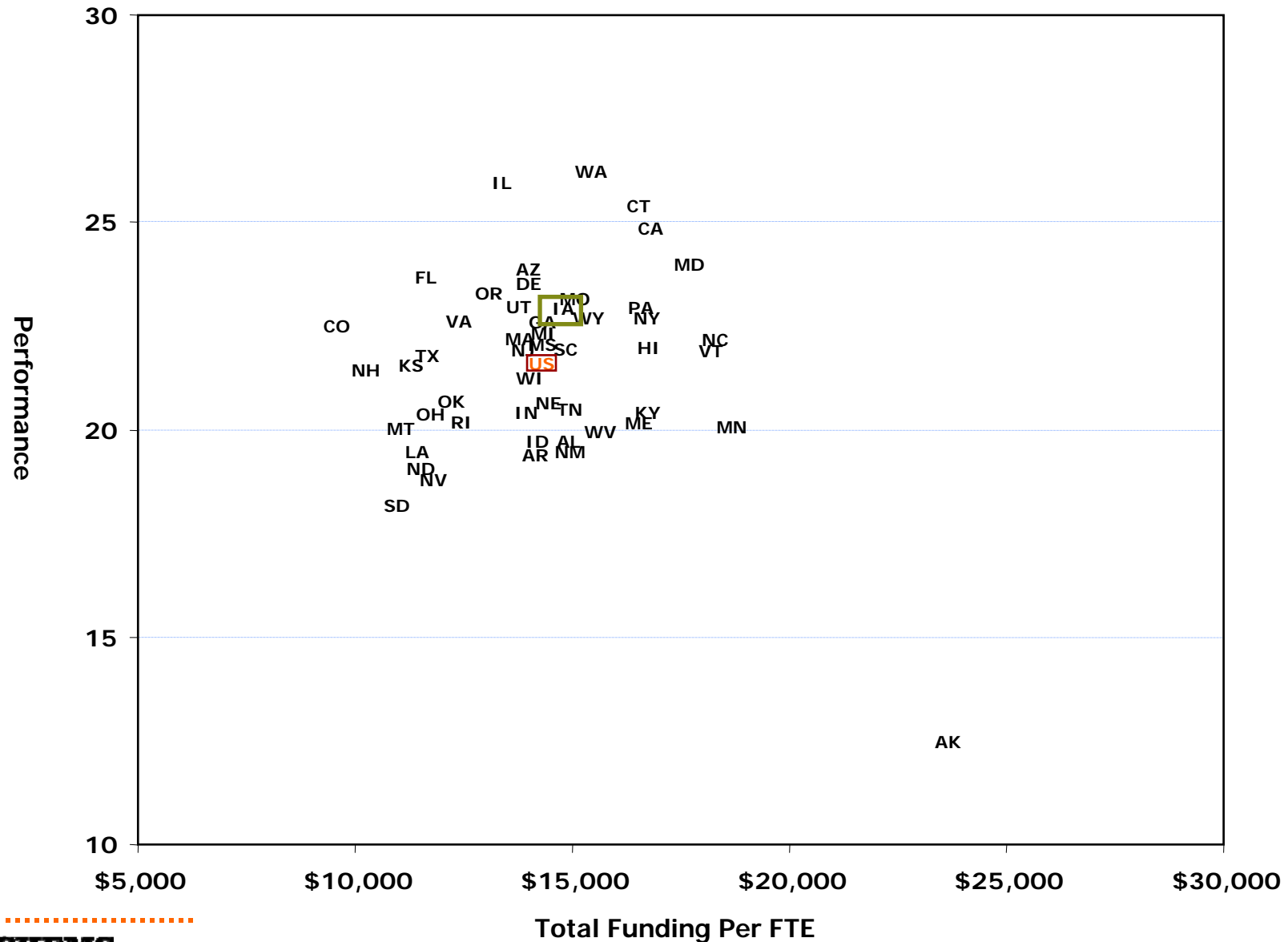


Reduced costs to Iowa would be **\$126 million** by improving efficiency of degree production to level of top states



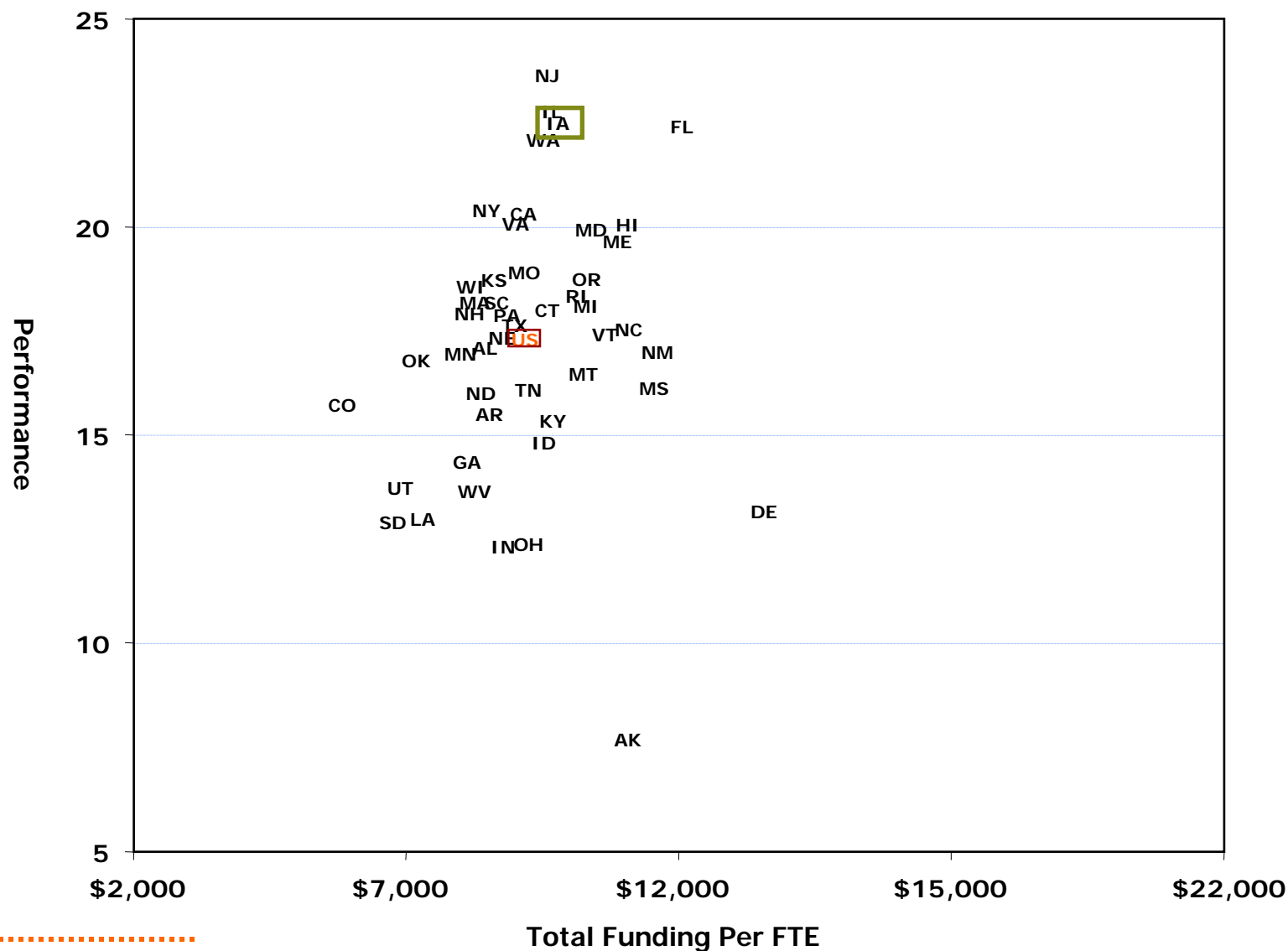
Bachelor's Degrees Per 100 FTE Undergrads, 2002-03

Public Research Universities

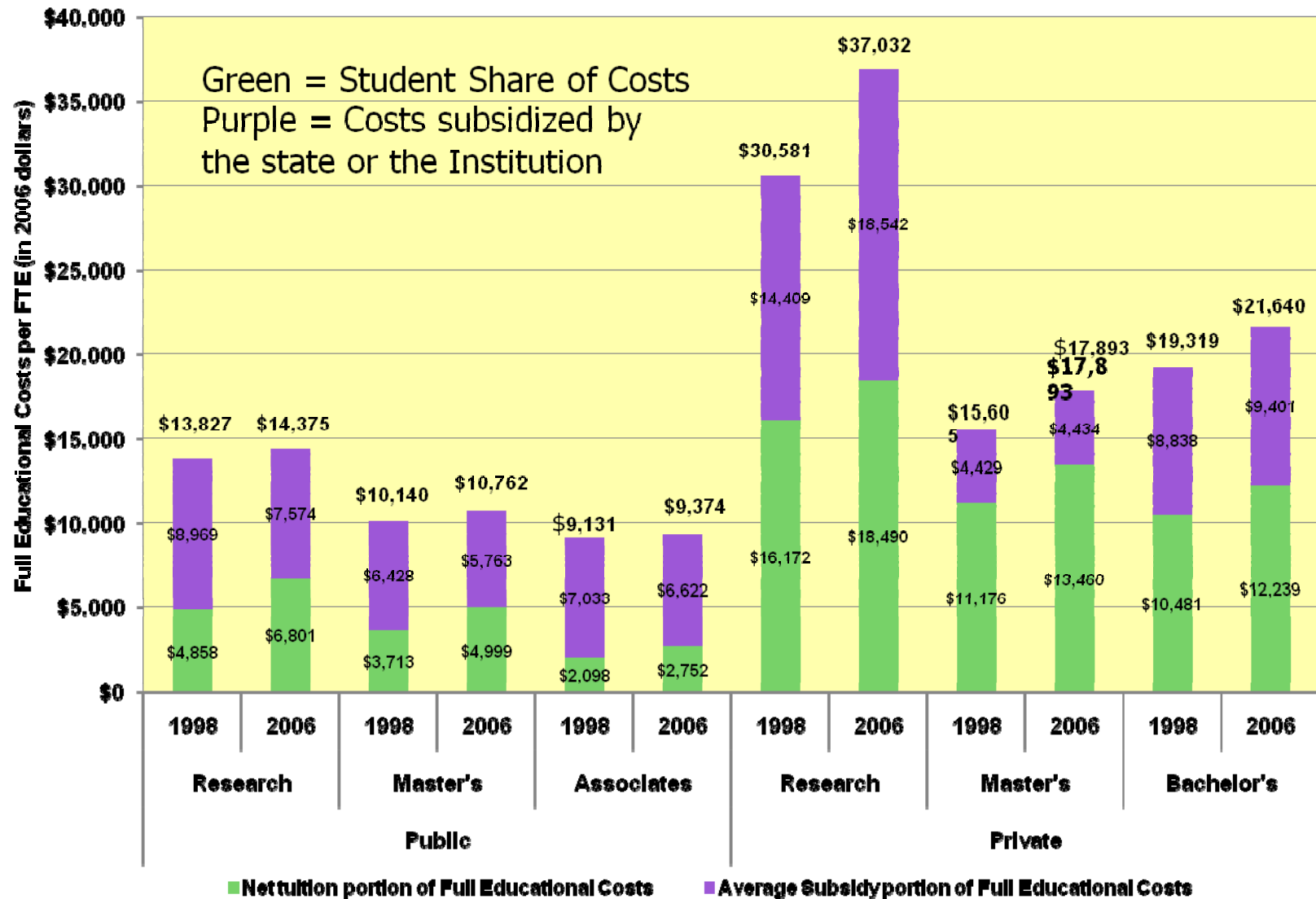


Bachelor's Degrees Per FTE Undergrads, 2002-03

Public Baccalaureate and Masters



Changes in educational spending per student: 1998 – 2006





The National Education Issue Environment

- A focus on productivity improvement
 - More output
 - Better quality
 - Without proportionate increases in funding
- Assessment of student learning as the indicator of quality
- The cost of college – affordability
 - To students
 - To state

